THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 18. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

"GREAT EASTERN" LOOKED FOR SOON

STEAMSHIP STRANDED ON SABLE ISLAND.

THE CREW SAVED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Receipts of Customs.

The receipts of customs in the principal cities for the week ending July 14 were as follows:—Boston, $237,896·23; Philadelphia, $89,500·23; Baltimore, $60,774·77—Total, $448,171·23. New York has sent no returns for the past three weeks, and no little anxiety is felt to know what the foreign trade at that port is.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Receipts of internal revenue on Saturday, $691,882·04; for the ending week, $4,631,935.

Fractional Currency.

Amount of fractional currency issued the past week, $279,100; delivered to National banks, etc., $307,999·70; of which $100,000 was sent each Assistant Treasurer at New York and Philadelphia, and $80,000 to the United States Depositor at Cincinnati. Fractional currency redeemed the past week amounting to $356,100.

Cash in United States Vaults.

The following is a statement of the present contents of the Treasury:—United States notes, $6,476,000; National Bank notes, $4,154,000; Fractional currency, $481,007·60; Gold, $321,378·99; Silver, $2560; Cents, $488; Five-cent coin, $600. Total, $11,446,034·59. Surplus issue United States notes, $86,232,425.

Revisory Boards.

Generals E. M. Gregory, J. W. Sprague, Davis Tillson, and Captain J. W. De Forest, and Chaplain M. French have been appointed a Board for the Revision of the Bureau regulations, so as to comply with the present requirements of the new bill.

The Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamer *Great Eastern*, with the Atlantic cable, may arrive at Heart's Content about Friday, when the Associated Press will receive by telegraph early and full details of the operations connected with the laying of the Atlantic cable. The communication between New Foundland and Nova Scotia is made now, in consequence of a break in the cable, with a sailing yacht. A new cable will be laid within two weeks.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 23.—The weather here is all that could be desired by the friends of the Atlantic Cable enterprise, being very clear, with light winds.

Her Majesty's ships *Niger* and *Lillie* left for Heart's Content this morning, and are appointed to await the *Great Eastern* off Trinity bay.

The steamer *M. Stevenson* also left this morning, to put down four buoys off Heart's Content. The people here are apathetic about the cable, and very few are going to Heart's Content this year. The telegraph office was opened there to-day.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.—The brig *Caroline*, from Matanzas, light, for Philadelphia, was passed in the Capes yesterday.

The gunboat *Agawam*, Commander Sartori, arrived to-day from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, having completed repairs. She will remain here two or three days adjusting her compasses, and will then proceed direct to Port Royal.

The steamer *Jenny Lind*, Captain J. J. Rogers, commenced to-day running between Old Point and Norfolk.

From Wheeling.

WHEELING, West Va., July 23.—The extensive flour mill of Messrs. Detwiler & Co. was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000. Insured for $20,000.

A married woman named Riddle was murdered on Saturday evening, near her residence, by a German named Lukerd. She was stabbed six times in the neck and breast, and died in fifteen minutes after receiving the wounds. The murderer is still at large.

Loss of the Steamship "Ephesus."

HALIFAX, July 23.—The steamship *Ephesus*, Captain Collins, from Norfolk, Va., on the 1st inst., with a cargo of tobacco, cotton, rosin, etc., for Liverpool, stranded on Sable Island on the 6th.

The crew, forty in number, arrived at Halifax on the 22d in the Government schooner *David*. A part of the cargo was saved, but the latest accounts represent that the steamer is breaking up.

Arrival of Steamer "Concordia."

BOSTON, July 23.—The steamer *Concordia*, from Liverpool via Queenstown on the 7th inst., arrived to-day with 300 steerage passengers.

Arrived, United States practice ship *Macedonian*, from Portland.

Non-Arrival of the Steamer "Hibernian."

FATHER POINT, July 23, Noon.—There are no signs of the steamer *Hibernian*, now due, with one day's later advices from Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton is firm at 30@30c. for Middlings. Flour dull, and 10@20 cents lower; sales of 4500 barrels at $5·60@9 65 for State; $8 10@11 85 for Ohio; and $5 60@8 55 for Western; Southern lower; 250 barrels sold at $9·60@15 75; Canada declining sales at $8 30@10 25. Wheat very dull and nominally lower. Corn advanced 1 cent; sales of 46 000 bushels at 83½@84c. for mixed. Mess Pork steady at $31 62½. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull.

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY "CITY OF PARIS."

THE CONFLICT AT SUDOWA

Greatest Pitched Battle of Modern Times

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE

Bull-Run Russell's Breathless Fourth of July Effort.

TOTAL FAILURE OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Napoleon's Schemes Unveiled.

PREPARING FOR ARMED INTERVENTION

France to Have Plenty of "Needles."

APPROACHING CONTINENTAL WAR

Italy Making Another Advance.

GARIBALDI SHROUDED IN SILENCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The mails by the steamship *City of Paris* arrived here this morning, and in addition to the telegraphic news published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Saturday, we find the following important news, taken from journals of the 11th of July, latest received:—

Battle of Sudowa—Dr. Russell's Letter from the Austrian Headquarters.

In the London *Times* of the 11th instant, there appears a classical and complete history of the greatest of modern battles—the Waterloo of Austria—Sudowa.

After telling us all about the Austrian army, its position, and commanders, the battle-field, the opening of the conflict, and the burning of Imolovitz, Sudowa, Klum, Nechanitz, and other villages, Dr. Russell proceeds to describe the terrible carnage and the grand manœuvres, as follows:—

CAVALRY CHARGE.

HOHENMAUTH, July 4.—The very color of the ground was changed and darkened under the trampling of horses. One column went towards the Nechanitz road, the other two moved towards Klum; but after a few formations they halted again, and some of the regiments dismounted and stood by their horses. The Saxons, readily to be distinguished by their light blue, also advanced parallel with the Prague road towards the top of the slope. This was some time after 11 o'clock, when the Prussian left and centre had visibly given way, though fighting with extreme tenacity and fervor. The light cavalry, at the same time, or part of them, advanced towards Klum in the centre, awaiting the moment to deluge the plain with an exulting flood. But the time was not come.

The Prussians, reinforced, or calling in their second line and reserves, came with a desperate impetus up the slopes on the left and centre, and also developed a new attack on the left of the Prague road, which looked like a black riband now and then as the smoke was driven off by the wind. They were intent on turning our left if possible, but they met with a stubborn and successful resistance at that point. Soon afterwards, in the midst of a heavy fall of rain, the cavalry made another advance, and when it cleared the Austrian infantry were seen to have moved still further to the left and centre, while the sound of the cannonade grew so deafening that the Prussians must have been driven back beyond the position they occupied when they began the action.

HOPE OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Between 11·30 and 12 o'clock the Austrians were to all intents successful on the centre and on its flanks, although the fury of the cannonade and the incessant rattle of musketry all along the front from the front of Nechanitz to the plateau beyond Klum attested the severity of the struggle and the obstinate resistance of the Prussians. Probbis, another pretty village, was now in flames; three villages burning at once, farmhouses adding their contingents to the fire and smoke, caissons blowing up, shells bursting, and the slopes and hill tops covered with grey and blue specks—each a man in agony or in death. Again the cavalry moved onwards. This time one division, in three bodies, crowned the ridge and formed near the front line under the church, on the left of Klum, in the centre and left of the position, and there they waited once more. But now on the right the action awoke again, and, to our surprise, a very heavy fire of musketry, comparatively close at hand, came from the direction of Smirlintz; the Austrians on the crest of the ridge moved uneasily, while many more stragglers than one cared to see passed down towards the railroad.

Whatever the cause of the agitation, the Prussians on the centre and left pressed their attack with renewed vigor, and the contest which ensued was of exceeding fierceness; but still the enemy did not prevail—the Austrians not only held their ground, but repulsed the enemy, advanced against them, took their ground, and made prisoners. From the left of Klum to the Prague road, and beyond it, all was fire and smoke. The tumult of voices was dreadful, and such as is never to be heard save in some such awful agony of battle. The Austrians again advanced a little near the big tree, and two batteries of reserve artillery could be seen driving fast to the left to strengthen the attack.

THE PRUSSIAN RESERVE.

But the Prussian reserves were once more called upon, and from 12·30 till nearly 1 o'clock there was an artillery fire from centre to left for six miles or more, which could not well have been exceeded in any action of which history makes mention. That ammunition was becoming needed in the advance position was evident from the motion of the trains of supply and reserve, and we watched the cavalry with intense interest, as it seemed to be the time for them to make an impression. The Prussians were wavering. At 1 o'clock the Prussians, however, recovered some of the ground on the right near the big tree. The Austrian artillery began to fall back over the brow of the hill, and again battalions of infantry came in sight and moved away obliquely towards the centre. Still, no Prussians appeared in that direction, but they were certainly forcing the Austrians back on the right. It might have been expected that the reserves to the right would have been sent up to hold the top of the slope, but I could not see it was so.

Many stragglers now appeared on the railway, the fields were spotted with them, and now and then a shell bursting in or over the infantry marching along the slope, or the reserves, struck them, or left a little pile of dead or struggling men in the voids which the opening column displayed. I confess the advance of the Prussians in this direction appeared to me inexplicable and very serious; for, although the left and centre of the Austrians might be victorious, this movement threatened, by forcing back their right, to cut them off from Koniegratz—so, at least, was the situation as viewed from the tower; but it is strange how different a field of action appears from different points of view, as one may find out by riding from place to place on a field day. However, a general who saw what was visible to those in the tower would have felt uneasiness and have turned his attention to fill the gap in his line at the centre, and to drive back the Prussians who were doubling up his right.

THE TERRIBLE CARNAGE.

While the centre advanced slowly, but surely, a space seemed to be left between the ground they had occupied and the left of the Austrians, who were continually returning there. The houses burning fiercely in Klum emitted volumes of smoke, which were swept away towards the right. Another village lying apparently to the left of Prague road, named Gros Biaritz, or Hiuritz, as well as I could catch the name, was now in flames. More tumbrils blew up in that direction; so that there were now six or seven villages and hamlets on fire from left to right. The battle was assuming a more awful and tremendous aspect, and the faint rays of sunshine which shot at intervals through the lifting clouds only gave the scene greater terror. Horses without riders careered among the wounded, who were crawling all over the plain, dismounted dragoons dragged themselves to the rear, and men came crawling along in such numbers that they appeared like a broad fringe to the edges of the battle. But where they most swarmed was over the plain, near the big tree. The rolling of musketry in the hollows beyond smothered the voice of the cannon. At last the reserves behind were pressed forward with energy.

GRAND ARTILLERY COMBAT.

Their artilery, immediately unlimbering, opened some sixteen guns into the dense, blue columns which were driving the Austrians before them, and checked their advance, till the Prussian artillery, getting upon the small ridge and firing down so as to get a slight enfilade, began to knock over horses and men. The Austrians, however, here, as elsewhere, stuck to their pieces admirably, and it was not till the Prussian infantry, getting into a clump of timber, opened a sharp fire on their flank that they limbered up, leaving more than one black heap to mark the position they had occupied. Meanwhile the Austrians on the left pursued their onward career. The Saxon reserves pushed up the hills in the direction of Nechanitz, and a great body of cavalry sweeping round between the left and centre, dashed in wave-like columns through the smoke towards the Prussians, and menaced their artillery, against which some thirty or forty Austrian pieces in line were directing a steady and rapid fire.

Prussian prisoners began to arrive at intervals between the convoys of wounded winding their way along the Prague road. Most of these belonged to the 6th and 31st Regiments, to judge from the numbers on their shoulder-straps, and among them was an officer of great stature, with red moustaches and whiskers, who bore his captivity with great *sang froid*, and walked along like a conqueror. As the Austrian left and centre gained ground the right yielded, and column after column of the Prussians came upon the ridge, firing as they advanced, while their guns on the flanks swept the slowly retreating, but not disorderly, Austrians with shrapnel and shell. At times the Austrians, halting, opened a brisk fire; once or twice several regiments formed a square to receive cavalry, but I could not see any Prussian horse on the slope near them.

There was a hesitation, both in the Austrians and the enemy, which was not intelligible, and several times the officers at the head of the Prussian columns riding forward, fired over their horses' heads, and stood up in their stirrups as it to see into the hollows. A shell burst close over one of them, and when the smoke cleared away man and horse were down, and never stirred again. The folds of the ground must have hid most of the Prussians from the Austrian artillery as they got near the big tree, for the gunners principally directed their pieces against the Prussian guns, which received accessions rapidly, and occupied their full attention. At last the Prussians were perceived, and five battalions of Austrians from the reserve, coming from the extreme right, tried to check their advance by a flanking fire. The Prussians halted, and in an instant a fire of surprising volume and sharpness flew along their front.

The Austrians for a few minutes replied steadily, but they fell fast, and at last two battalions, with great vigor, charged up the hill, but were broken in the run, were shaken by a rolling volley and by several rounds from the artillery in flank, and retreated in some disorder towards the left behind a spur of the ridge. The enemy pressed on anew, and soon gained the *plateau* close by the big tree, where they dipped into an undulation only to reappear on the other side, and then formed up in compact square-like formations, pushing out lines of skirmishers towards Klum, from which they were about a mile distant. The Austrians below them and nearer to Koniggratz, halted and faced round to meet a new enemy, for the Prussians now showed near the railway, and a sanguinary encounter took place around some houses in a wood, in which artillery and musketry raged for a quarter of an hour in a perfect tornado.

A range of buildings near a large factory chimney on the very banks of the Elbe, as it seemed to me, was the scene of another very severe struggle. Another village, Trothina, burst into flames, and from under the very smoke appeared the Prussian skirmishers, on the very extreme right, followed by more infantry. The enemy were, indeed, quite inexhaustible in number, though still he could not hold his own on the left. Suddenly an Austrian battery, galloping from the left centre, began to mow down the Prussians on the right. They were retiring behind the burning Trothina. But their artillery was at hand again. From a lane above the village a battery opened on the Austrians, and, at the same time, another battery, wheeling over the slope below the big tree, crossed its fire on the devoted Austrians. "*Ein Kreuz feuer? Ein Kreuz feuer?*" exclaimed the officer—"Good God, where do they come from?" Where, indeed? This combat now assumed larger proportions. The Prussian right showed in great force, and the hills were covered with their regiments in the most perfect order. All over the field were hundreds of wounded limping away, and piles of dead lay in rows along the lanes in the thick corn. The enemy, whose strength had been hidden from us by the hills, now displayed numbers which accounted for the retreat of the Austrians on the right.

THE DEFEAT.

The Austrian gunners could not hold up against the cross-fire, and the weight of pieces opposed to them. What avail was it that they were winning on the centre? Through the glass they could be seen pressing on from point to point in a tempest of smoke and flame. It was now near 2 o'clock. On the left and centre there could be no hesitation in declaring that the Prussians were all but beaten. It seemed as if a charge *en masse* of the horse deployed for miles on the *plateau* could roll up their centre on their left, or crumble the left into pieces. The fire at Klum, in the centre, which had died out, broke forth with fresh violence, and all the village began to burn. The Prussians in the centre made another grand effort, and it would only be a repetition of adjectives, utterly feeble at the strongest, to endeavor to give the smallest conception of the roar of cannon which announced and met this fresh attempt to change the fortunes of the day.

The strong wind could not clear away the smoke, which poured in banks as agitated as the sea itself over the battle-field, now contracted to the centre and right, for all towards the Prague road the fight had apparently ended in the discomfiture of the Prussian left. As it contracted it heated up, and the caissons and tumbrils blew up repeatedly. The movements of the Austrians from the right centre to oppose the last effort of the Prussians increased the open interval between the centre and the extreme right retiring on the lower ground near the river, but the Austrians did not perceive it, or if they did, could not prevent the advance of the enemy along the *plateau* by the big tree towards Klum. The Austrian right and reserves become more unsteady, but their artillery contests every foot of ground. Suddenly a spattering of musketry breaks out of the trees and houses of Klum right down on the Austrian gunners and on the columns of infantry drawn up on the slopes below.

The gunners fall on all sides—their horses are disabled—the fire increases in intensity—the Prussians on the ridge press on over the *plateau*: this is an awful catastrophe—two columns of Austrians are led against the village, but they cannot stand the fire, and after three attempts to carry it retreat leaving the hillside covered with the fallen. It is a terrible moment. The Prussians see their advantage: they here get into the very centre of the position. In vain the staff officers fly to the reserves and hasten to get back some of the artillery from the front. The dark blue regiments multiply on all sides and from their edges roll perpetually sparkling musketry. Their guns hurry up, and from the slope take both the Austrians on the extreme right and the reserves in flank. They spread away to the woods near the Prague road and fire into the rear of the Austrian gunners.

CATCHING AT STRAWS.

Even yet there was hope for the Austrians! There on the Prussian front wheeled a force of horse with which a Murat or a Kellerman or a Seidlitz could have won a battle and saved an empire. There, still unshaken, were at least 40,000 men, of whom scarcely one had ever fired a shot. The indomitable Austrian artillery still turned hundreds of muzzles on the enemy's guns, and girt their men in a band of fire. To let slip that cavalry on both sides of Klum, to crash through infantry and guns, seemed really worth doing, though failure would have made the difference between a defeat and a rout. It would have been a supreme deed fit for such a force to accomplish or to perish in attempting. And there were no natural obstacles visible from the tower to a grand charge. The Prussian right, separated from its centre and left, would have rolled down into the valley among the Austrians and utterly crushed, and the Austrian centre and left have been liberated to continue their contest with the enemy. Moments were precious. The Prussian fire became more severe, the wavering of the Austrians greater.

The falling of trees on the Prague road, the rush of fugitives, the near approach of the Prussian shells to the place, some of them bursting over the railway station, were awful warnings of the state of the battle. All the roads were blocked up with retreating trains and wagons. Men were throwing down their arms, and wading through the inundations. The Austrian gunners on the causeway began to catch a sight of the Prussians near at hand in the woods, and opened on them with shrapnel and shell. It was now somewhere about 2·30, but it was not possible to note time when such things were going on so near. Scarce could the glass be directed to one point ere an exclamat on from a bystanding officer, or an awful clamor, carried it to another. Seconds were of inestimable value—not only that hundreds were falling, but that they were falling in vain—that all the issues for which an empire had summoned its might and the Kaiser his people to the field were being decided, and that the toils of generations of emperors, warriors, and statesmen were about being lost forever. The genius of the Prussian was id the ascendant.

BISMARK THE VICTOR.

The spirit of Bismark, or his genius, ruled the battle-field. While the Austrian was hesitating the Prussian was acting. The lines of dark blue which came in sight from the right teemed from the vales below as if the earth yielded them. They filled the whole background of the awful picture of which Klum was the centre. They pressed down on the left of the Prague road. In square, in column, deployed or wheeling hither and thither—everywhere pouring in showers of deadly precision—penetrating the whole line of the Austrians, still they could not force their stubborn enemy to fly. On all sides they met brave but unfortunate men ready to die if they could do no more. At the side of the Prague road the fight went on with incredible vehemence. The Austrians had still an immense force of artillery, and although its concentrated fire swept the ground before it, its effect was lost in some degree by reason of the rising ground above, and at last by its divergence to so many points to answer the enemy's cannon. Many Austrians must have fallen by their own artillery.

Once an Austrian column, separating itself from the great multitude below, with levelled bayonets, led by its officers in front waving caps and sabres, went straight at the wood around Klum, and drove back the Prussian Trailleurs, but were staggered by fearful volleys of musketry. Their officers were all killed or wounded. They fell sullenly back. Down came the Prussians, but they were received on the bayonet point and with clubbed muskets, and were driven back to the shelter of the wood, and some were carried off prisoners in the retreating column. Indeed, handfuls of Prussians were coming into the town behind us all the day, showing how close the fight was, and a considerable body of the 27th Regiment, with some officers, are now in the Grosser Ring. Chesta and Visa were now burning, so that, from right to left, the flames of ten villages, and the flashes of guns and musketry, contended with the sun that pierced the clouds for the honor of illuminating the seas of steel and the fields of carnage. It was 3 o'clock. The efforts of the Austrians to occupy Klum and free their centre had failed, their right was driven down in a helpless mass towards Koniggratz, quivering and palpitating as shot and shell tore through it. "*Alles ist verloren!*" Artillery thundered with a force and violence which might have led a stranger to such scenes to think no enemy could withstand it. The Austrian cavalry still hung like white thunder-clouds on the flanks, and threatened the front of the Prussians, keeping them in square and solid columns. But already the trains were streaming away from Koniggratz, placing the Elbe and Adler between them and the enemy. The grip of the Prussians could not be shaken. Word was brought to me to leave at once, for the city gates were about being closed, and the gunners on the walls were laying their pieces to cover the inundations and the causeways. One more glance showed a very hell of fire—cornfields, highways, slopes, and dells, and hillsides covered with the slain—the pride and might of Austria shattered and laid low.

What happened more I can only tell from hearsay; but I am told that at the last the Austrian horse saved all that was not lost and in brilliant charges rolled back the tide of Prussian infantry; that the gunners threw their pieces into the Elbe and into the inundated fields as they retreated; that the men were drowned in hundreds as they crowded over pontoon bridges hastily laid, and sunk or burnt ere the columns could cross over; that luggage trains, reserve ammunition, guns, and prisoners, the spoils of that enormous host, fell into the hands of the victors, who remained masters of that hard-fought field, covered for nine miles with myriads of the slain. Well might Benedek exclaim: "All is lost but my life. Would to God I had lost that too!"

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

BERLIN, July 11.—The Prussian headquarters were transferred to-day at 12 o'clock to Zuittanin, Moravia.

EISENACH, 11th July.—The Prussians, under the command of General Falkenstein, are marching towards Frankfort-on-the-Main.

FERRARA, 11th.—Less important concentrations of troops have been made in Bardolina, Caprina, and Monte Bello. There are very few at Peschiera and Verona. The destruction of forts at Rovigo appears to confirm the persistent rumors of the departure partly accomplished and partly projected of Austrian troops for the interior of Austria.

VIENNA, 11th.—The Archduke Albrecht has been appointed Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant Field Marshal, and Baron John Chief of the General Staff of the whole Austrian armies now in the field.

HOHENMAUTH, July 11.—The Prussians will shortly take possession of Prague, the occupation of that city being, however, a secondary object. The day before yesterday, an encounter took place near Zuittan, resulting in favor of the Prussians, who cut off a large Austrian provision train. Numerous prisoners continue to be brought in. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, commander of the second reserve corps in course of formation at Leipsig, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp. Herr Von Schewintz has left Pardubitz for St. Peeersburg. The next advance of the Prussians will be in the direction of Brunn. There are no Austrian troops on the frontier of Southern Silesia.

FLORENCE, July 11.—The new plan of operations which is being carried out by General Cialdini, is said to have been advocated by Baron Von Ricasoli, in opposition to the views of General La Marmora.

VIENNA, July 11.—By an imperial decree, dated 7th inst., the Minister of Finance is empowered to raise 20,000,000 florins, either by voluntary loan or an increase in the issue of bank notes until it is possible to raise the amount. The Bank of Austria is to advance the same provisionally; however, only 60,000 florins in bank notes will be required. The loan is to be repaid at farthest within one year after the conclusion of peace. As security the salt mines of Wiliezka have been handed over to the bank, and the resumption of cash payments by the bank is suspended until the whole amount advanced to Government be repaid.

THE PROPOSED GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, July 11.—In reply to the Prussian note, calling upon the German States to make preparations for the election of Deputies to a German Parliament on the basis of the electoral law of 1849, most of the Governments allied to Prussia have promised to take the necessary steps for that purpose without delay. The replies from the Governments of Saxe-Weimar and Mecklenburg have not yet been received in Hanover, Saxony, and Electoral Hesse. The preparations for the election are being carried out by the Prussian Civil Commissioners. With regard to the elections in the Prussian monarchy, the bill to be laid before the Chambers on the subject by the Minister of the Interior is now being drawn up.

A VAST WAR IMMINENT.

The *Globe*, referring to-day to the new aspect of the European situation, says that we seem on the brink of as vast a war as any which has been waged in this century. Prussia refuses to yield—France must strike in as a fourth colossal power on the battle-field—with a fifth from the north hovering on the border.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 11.—The O'Donnell Ministry resigned office last night, and has been succeeded by a Cabinet composed as follows:—Marshal Narvaez, President of the Council and Minister of War; Senor Arrezola, Minister of Justice and *ad interim* Minister of State; Senor Banzallararo, Minister of Finance; Gonzales Bravo, Interior Colonge Marine; Orovio, Public Works; Bermedez de Castro, Colonies. The Duke Sesto, Prefect of Madrid, has tendered his resignation. Senor Mon, will, it is believed, return to Paris as Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries.

FRENCH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says that, in addition to the sailing of the Toulon fleet, the Cherbourg squadron of evolution has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to start for some destination unknown.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

PARIS, June 11 (Evening).—The *Moniteur du Soir* says the belligerent powers have accepted in principle the mediation offered by the Emperor Napoleon. The French Government is making every effort in favor of the conclusion of an armistice, which, by preventing further bloodshed, would allow of negotiations being opened for the restoration of peace.

The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"The negotiations for an armistice have been delayed by the necessity of taking into simultaneous consideration both the conditions of the armistice and the preliminary basis of a future treaty of peace, if Prussia wishes to know beforehand the advantages which will be definitely assured to her. Prince Napoleon was present at the Council of Ministers held to-day. The French fleet at Toulon is getting ready to leave, but up to the present have received no orders to put to sea. Baron Von Beust arrived this morning in Paris."

The *Presse* of this evening publishes an article signed by M. Cucheval Charigny, in which it says:—"Yesterday, after the audience given by the Emperor to Prince Von Reuss, a meeting was held at the Tuileries, in his Majesty's presence. Prince Metternich and Baron Von Oltenburg represented Austria, and Count Von Goltz and Prince Von Reuss, Prussia.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys communicated the views of France, and drew up a report of the proceedings at the meeting. The following are the basis of the negotiations suggested by France, and communicated to Count von Goltz and Prince Metternich, by whom they have been transmitted to Berlin and Vienna:—The Germanic Confederation to be dissolved, and another confederation to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form part—no territorial cession to be demanded of Austria: the abandonment by the latter of her rights on the Duchies, and to replace the war indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; Prussia to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Brunswick. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to 25,000,000; the Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the province between the Rhine and Mense to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war.

An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which would give the former nearly the whole of the Rhinish Palatinate; Saxony, Hanover, and the Duchies of Saxe to conclude military conventions with Prussia. The inhabitants of Landau to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden, and the people of the Valley of Sarre to choose between France and the new Rhinish sovereigns. The *Liberte* of this evening denies the statements of the Vienna *Abend Post* that General Troissard had gone to Germany and that the French fleet had left for Venice.

BERLIN, JULY 11.—The *Official Staatsanzieger* of to-day says, we are authorized to make the following declaration:—Treaties existing between Prussia and Italy render an armistice or the conclusion of peace with Austria impossible, without the mutual consent of Italy and Prussia. Italy is therefore unable to accede to Austria's wish for a one-sided peace, by accepting Venetia, and thus putting an end to the war. Europe knows that it was no sordid love of conquest that impelled Prussia to go to war. Prussia fights for the highest national aims. She demands for herself guarantees for territorial security, and for Germany the establishment of its unity, embracing at least the majority of its States.

Herein Prussia has the support of most of the patriotic Princes of Germany. The people of Prussia are sacrificing their blood and treasure, and her sons are inspired by the holiness of the conflict, as were their fathers in 1813. Everywhere the Prussians give proof that they are fighting, not against the people, but against the Governments which vainly attempted to incite the former against Prussia. In all parts the feeling of hatred gives way to more noble sentiments towards us. The army, sustained by the consciousness of their lofty task, will conquer or die.

PARIS, JULY 11.—*La France* of this evening says:—"Fresh incidents have retarded the departure of the Prince Napoleon. The Prussian conditions contained in the letter of Prince Reuss are stated to be as follows:—'The exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation; the exclusive command of the military and naval forces of the Confederation by Prussia; the diplomatic representation of Germany abroad, and the annexation to Prussia of the Duchies and part of the territory already occupied.'" *La France* further states that "it has reason to believe that the Emperor immediately despatched to London and St. Petersburg the important communication of Prince Reuss as raising questions of European interest, which can only be settled by concert of the great powers."

BERLIN, July 11.—According to intelligence published, the Austrians have not yet agreed to the Prussian demand, that the preliminaries of a treaty of peace should be settled before the conclusion of an armistice. It is believed that unless Austria accedes to this proposal no armistice shall be accepted by Italy.

Chronology of the War in Germany.

The following calendar of events, published in the *Memorial Diplomatique*, shows with what rapidity great military results are achieved in the present day:—

"June 14.—Federal execution decreed by the Germanic Diet.

"June 16.—Entry of the Prussians into Leipsic, Giessen, and Cassel. Occupation of Lobau.

"June 17.—Entry of the Prussian General Vogel into the Hanoverian capital.

"June 18.—Occupation of Marienthal, Ostritz, and Lauban, in Bohemia, by two Prussian regiments, and occupation of Bernstadt by Prussian cavalry. Occupation of Dresden by the Prussians.

"June 19.—Evacuation of Fort Wilhelm by the Hanoverian troops. Prince William of Hanau made prisoner. Cavalry encounter between the Austrians and Prussians upon the Rumburg road.

"June 22.—Nixdorf occupied by seven thousand Prussians.

"June 23.—Occupation of Rumburg by the Prussians.

"June 24.—Armistice between the Hanoverian and Prussian troops.

"June 25.—Action near Jungbunzau between the Austrians and the Prussians. The Prussian troops occupied Reichenberg, Trautenau, and Aicha (Bohemia).

"June 26.—Engagement near Turnau.

"June 27.—The army of the Crown Prince of Prussia fought the battle of Nachod. Engagement at Oswiecim. Fight between the Prussians and Hanoverians near Langensalza. General Steinmetz throws back the Austrian corps d'armee (Ramming) upon Josephstadt. Engagement of the same corps with the 6th and 8th Austrian Corps, under the Archduke Leopold.

"June 28.—Action near Trautenau. The troops of Prince Frederick Charles engaged near Munchengratz.

"June 29.—The Hanoverian army surrendered at discretion. Capture of Gitschin by the Prussian army.

"June 30.—Actions at Kort near Turnau, and at Chwalkowitz between Kahtz and Konieshof. An Austrian army corps under General Clam-Gallas compelled to retire upon Koniggratz.

"July 1.—Action at Gitschin.

"July 2.—Arrival of King William at Gitschin, Junction of the Crown Prince's army with that of Prince Frederick Charles.

"July 3.—The battle of Sudowa."

The Battle of Custozza.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL LA MARMORA.

FLORENCE, July 7.—General La Marmora has forwarded the following report of the battle of Custozza, on the 24th ult., to the Minister of War:—

HEADQUARTERS SAN LORENZO DEI PIGNARDI, June 30.—Although all the detailed reports from the commanders of the various army corps which took part in the military operations of the 23d and 24th of June have not yet reached the general headquarters of the army, it is nevertheless possible, from the first information received, to give an immediate summary account of the manner in which the operations in question were conducted.

The complete absence of the enemy's forces from the plain of Verona confirmed the general tenor of our information, according to which the Austrian troops were principally concentrated behind the Adige, and that they had abandoned any idea of defending the territory between this river and the Mincio. Consequently the chief command of the army advanced boldly into the territory between the fortresses of Verona, Peschiera, and Mantua, separate one from the other, and take up a strong position between the plain of Villafranca and the group of hills between Valeggio, Somma Campagna, and Castelnuove, which would assist the successive development of the projected operations.

Orders were therefore given that on the 24th inst. the 1st Corps, leaving the Pianelli division upon the right bank of the Mincio against Peschiera, should proceed with its headquarters to Castelnuovo, observe Peschiera and Pastrengo, and occupy the heights between Sona and San Giustina. The 3d Corps was to prolong this line to the south of Somma Compagna and Villafranca, the cavalry division supporting the right at Quaderni and Mozzecane. The 2d Corps was to leave the three brigades before Mantua and with the Angioletti and Longoni divisions support the left, cross the Mincio at Goito, and occupy Goito itself, Marmirole and Roverbella as the general reserve of the forward movement of the other two corps, and the complement of the offensive occupation projected against Mantua. The principal headquarters were to be established in the central position of Valeggio.

The fixed bridges over the Mincio, of Monzambano, Borghetto, and Goito, that were thrown over on the 23d, and Molini di Volta and another to be thrown over on the 24th, at Ferre di Goito, were to be secured by *tetes du pont*.

But this forward movement which appeared to be simply an occupation of positions, was changed soon after it commenced into a serious engagement along the whole front of our columns.

On the afternoon of the 23d, and during the following night, the powerful masses of the enemy left the positions they occupied along the Adige, at Pastrengo, Chievo, and in the intrenched camp at Verona, and by an oblique march towards the southwest prepared to dispute on the following day the occupation that had been projected. Almost the whole of these forces occupied strong positions on the heights between Oliosi and Somma Campagna, while imposing bodies of cavalry prolonged and supported this movement by marching towards Villafranca. Thus the heads of our columns, which marched inversely, were everywhere and almost simultaneously arrested, in the plain and on the hill, by an energetic resistance, which was shortly transformed into an attack.

The 3d Corps was the first that entered action. It, marched with three divisions of Prince Humbert, Bixio, and Cugia (from right to left) beyond Villafranca, in order to execute the operations which had been entrusted to it—that is to say, to occupy the Villafranca and Somma Campagna lines. The Govone division acted as its reserve. A little beyond Villafranca the Prince Humbert and Bixio divisions met the enemy's cavalry, which several times vigorously attacked them; but the firm resistance of these divisions, and the excellent arrangements made by their chiefs, enabled them to hold the position before Villafranca during the whole day.

The Prince's division was momentarily obliged to form square, and in a square formed by the 49th

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Tennessee in the Union.

From the Tribune.

In the admission of Tennessee Congress has given a proof of its sincere desire to restore their forfeited privileges to the Rebel States, the moment it is convinced of their loyalty. This fact silences countless slanders. Because of its steadfast determination to admit no Representatives from Southern States which refused to comply with the very moderate conditions imposed by the loyal people, Congress has been persistently accused of a desire to prevent the restoration of the Union. Those who have affirmed the falsehood, who have declared that the Rebel States, by the mere act of laying down their arms, resumed all the legal rights they repudiated when they rebelled, are responsible for all our present troubles. Though Congress has not taken the boldest and best position, its policy, had it not been interfered with, would long before this have had from other Southern States the same indorsement Tennessee has so gloriously given. One year ago the great difficulty of reconstruction was simplified by the submission of Rebels to the Government; now the North is threatened with the loss of everything it fought for, solely because Northern treachery has encouraged the South to defy and despise its conquerors. The people may well be sick at heart when they think of what they have lost.

But the Congressional integrity has not been in vain; some light breaks in upon this gloom. It has constrained, by the pure force of its purpose, Tennessee to accept the conditions it presented. Constrained, we say, not that the loyal men of Tennessee were opposed to the Constitutional amendment, for they, on the contrary, held its adoption indispensable to the honor of their State, but that a powerful minority, aided by the influence of the President of the United States, tried with every energy to make Tennessee stand side by side with South Carolina. All legislation was stopped, that the want of a quorum might prevent action on the amendment. It was in vain. The resolution of Congress to submit to no further compromise, and the indignation of the loyal people, have proved irresistible; and if Congress remains true to itself, its moral force must act in the end with equal success upon every Southern State.

The prompt admission of Tennessee is the strongest possible assurance to the South that Congress is ready to redeem its pledges. Had Mr. Bingham's resolution been rejected, the loyal people of Tennessee, who so ardently desire representation, would have had reason to complain of bad faith. It was well understood that in the case of Tennessee the adoption of the Amendment implied admission to Congress. That was the last proof of *her* loyalty that could fairly be required. This conviction appears to have disarmed the opposition in the House, and even Mr. Stevens, who on Thursday so stubbornly used all his parliamentary resources to defeat the resolution, changed his mind, and voted for it on Friday. The twelve votes against it are merely scattering, and have no party significance, only a stern devotion to a principle; and when we consider the ferocious opposition the Congressional plan of reconstruction has met, we can hardly rejoice too much in this triumph. At last, one of the States that actually seceded in 1861 has been fully and honorably restored to its position in the Union.

Thus, while every day brings new proof that the policy of the President leads to nothing but confusion and trouble, we see in the peaceful admission of Tennessee the natural results of the principles which Congress would enforce.

The Uprising of the Politicians and the Uprising of the People.

From the Herald.

The call for the Philadelphia Convention has aroused the politicians in all parts of the country like a great electric shock. The used-up leaders of the peace faction, the broken-down wire-pullers of the Democratic party, and the feeble and vacillating conservative Republicans, have hastened to declare that they will be present at the August meeting. Dead-and-gone Copperheads, like Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Tom Seymour, have been resurrected by this call, and revisit the glimpses of the moon, a little bewildered at the changes which have occurred since their decease, but still anxious for a chance at the spoils. From present appearances the Convention will prove to be the most curious and amusing gathering of political nondescripts ever witnessed; and although it may lay down a good platform and aid the good cause against the radicals, there is now scarcely a shadow of probability that it will originate a new party.

We believe that the proposition for this convention emanated from somebody connected with that powerful galvanic battery, President Johnson. At first intended as a meeting of conference and consultation, it was soon found to have waked up all the politicians and aroused them to remarkable activity. The Woods seized upon it as a drowning sailor clutches at a straw, in the hope of reviving their shattered fortunes and saving themselves from the oblivion into which they had sunk. They are willing, it seems, to contribute all their lottery interests, their obsolete State rights dogmas, their peace-at-any-price crotchets, and even that Montreal check, if they can only be let in among the brethren.

The hungry and thirsty Copperhead peace faction, long shut out from the public crib, are wild with anxiety about the convention and the beautiful vista of offices, plunder, and pickings which it opens before them. Pendleton takes the stump, and Vallandigham and Seymour and all the rest of them dance to the music of Mr. Ben Wood's organ, keeping a single eye upon the President, in the belief that he will throw them a bone or a crust by-and-by. In this city this class of politicians are also contemplating the ruins of Mozart Hall, and drawing plans for its reconstruction in time for the local elections. They really exhibit almost every sign of liveliness but as their vitality is merely galvanic, it can last but a short time.

Equally interested in the Convention are the shent-per-shent Democracy, led by Mr. Belmont, who brings the fragments of the Chicago platform along with him to dispose of as relics, cheap for cash. The Tammany Democrats still hang back, and appear to be urging the others on for some sinister purpose; but the Belmont clique endorse the Convention unanimously. Dean Richmond, like Tammany, is reconnoitring and trying to figure up the effect of the new movement upon Central Railroad stock; for as the Tammany people consider the Comptroller's office more important to them than the Presidency, so Dean Richmond, pulling his long nose, thinks that the interests of the whole country ought to be subsidiary to those of his railroad. The rest of the dead-and-alive regency are in favor of the Convention, however, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Horatio Seymour, who is still nursing hopeless aspirations for another lease of the gubernatorial chair, and regards the past, the present, and the future as three great mirrors in which he can see nothing but himself. Dean Richmond should get up more steam, or he and his friends will be too late for the Convention. His train is behind time already, and the Copperheads may arrive first and secure the best seats.

There was some talk of admitting certain reconstructed Rebel politicians as delegates from the South to the Philadelphia Convention, and as these philosophers usually travel with bowie-knives under their coat collars, and pistols in their pockets, and their boots quite an exciting season was naturally expected. But in deference to the feelings of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, who proved on the oldest principle of Solferino and Bull Run that he was a coward [illegible]

rageous as Bob Acres, this idea has been abandoned, and nobody who fought against the Union in the recent war is to be admitted as a delegate. This will practically exclude the Southern States, for every representative man from that section took part in the Rebellion. To make up for the lack of excitement caused by this exclusion, and to give a sensational effect to the meeting, Mr. Raymond has been at great pains to discover a terrible radical plot to revolutionize the Government by force of arms, and devastate the land with slaughter. A story of this kind lacks the first element of probability. During the war we discovered that, in spite of the promises of Governors Yates and Andrew, the radicals would not fight for the negro or for their country, and it is not likely that they are going to turn heroes now in so bad a cause. Mr. Raymond's plot rests upon no foundation, unless it may be the fact that Mr. Thad Stevens has purchased a larger jack-knife than he usually carries. The distribution of arms to the States, of which Mr. Raymond speaks, is part of the ordinary annual routine. The resolution introduced, but not yet passed, authorizing the presiding officers to call Congress together at any time after adjournment, is more to the point; but the thing is so clearly unconstitutional that it will not be persisted in. The people will put down the radicals at the polls without any of this talk about plots and new rebellions. A radical revolutionary army, composed of such warriors as Stevens and Sumner, and officered by Vienna Schenck, Bethel Fisher Butler, and Brigadier Henry Wilson, with the Chevalier Forney, D. D., and Parson Brownlow, D. D., as chaplains, could damage nothing but itself, and would be frightened out of its wits at the first report of its own popguns. By such silly romances Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Brooks, who aids and endorses him, are trying to cover up their own shortcomings as members of Congress, including their surrender to the radicals, and their neglect to unite their forces at the commencement of the session. Let them beat all the war-drums they please. The people will not be too scared to remember their imbecility on election day.

The Philadelphia Convention and the uprising of the politicians may serve to amuse us during the summer; but after all we must depend upon this uprising of the people next fall for the reforms so urgently required. Congress has made the issues which will enter into the canvass. The people will vote for the immediate admission of the Southern Representatives, for reduced taxation, and for an economical administration of the Government. This Congress is a collection of jobbers. Every day some new swindle is proposed. Now it is a tariff that will rob the people to enrich the manufacturers, and again it is Senator Sherman's funding scheme, with thirty millions of plunder in its belly. We do not need a gathering of Copperheads, Democrats, conservative Republicans and what-is-its, to tell us our grievances and the way to remedy them. The Congressional reports are the best electioneering documents against the radicals, and the Congressional elections will bring the whole matter within the grasp of the people, who will soon settle it satisfactorily. The Philadelphia Convention may assist in this work by dividing the Republican party; but so far as organizing a new party is concerned, it will be as powerless as Jack Hamilton's mulatto convention, which is to meet in the same city, and to be attended by delegates from Texas who do business in Wall street, and delegates from North Carolina who reside in Herkimer county, New York. Its moral effect will be beneficial; but the people will take hold of the issues in a more practical way. They have the whole subject brought home to their pockets every day by the taxes, the tariff, and the high prices, and they see Congress kept in session by the jobbers and robbing the Treasury by wholesale. Let the Philadelphia Convention open its doors wide to all men of all parties, so that there may be a grand uprising of the politicians; but the uprising of the people will accomplish more than any convention. Reading over the experiences of Tyler and Fillmore, we may predict that the convention will fail; but with its failure it will kill the radical party through the popular vote.

Ancient Landmarks.

From the World.

President Johnson is doing much to restore the ancient landmarks of our constitutional Government. In the despatch which he ordered Mr. Secretary Stanton to send, a few days ago, to General Thomas, commanding at Nashville, forbidding him to grant the request of Governor Brownlow, who desired to make use of Federal troops to coerce a co-ordinate branch of the State Government of Tennessee into compliance with his political purposes, President Johnson hindered the doing of a great wrong. The United States are required by their Constitution to protect every State in the Union against invasion. Tennessee is not invaded. They are required, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) to protect any State in the Union against domestic violence.

Tennessee is suffering no domestic violence. Her Legislature has made no application to the United States for such protection; and if it be said that the executive has, it is to be replied that, according to General Thomas, he has not; Governor Brownlow merely having applied to him, a subordinate servant of the Government, or military assistance to manage members whom he chooses to call refractory, yet who are in no way responsible to him for their conduct, be it what it may, but only to the Legislature of which they are a part. And besides, the executive has no business to call on the United States for help, since the Legislature was, we believe, in session, although temporarily without a quorum.

Governor Brownlow, therefore, blundered in every possible way, as such a lawless and foul-mouthed miscreant might be expected to blunder. He applied to the wrong person for assistance which even the right person had no right to render; he applied without the reason for the application which could alone justify it. It was none of his business to make the application, had there been "domestic violence" to make it necessary.

Governor Brownlow's purpose was to force the immediate passage of the Constitutional amendment proposed by the Rump Congress, for which purpose a quorum of the Tennessee Legislature refused to assemble; but whatever the occasion, and were the need ten times as great as the hot-headed and bad-hearted "parson" thought it to be, there would still be no occasion for Federal interference; and the country has reason to be thankful that its Chief Magistrate refused to interpose the weight of the Federal sword to determine, one way or another, a purely State controversy, or to influence one way or another the course of purely State legislation.

We shall doubtless be told by those journals which were glad enough to see his influence exerted among the Southern States in favor of the passage of the last Constitutional amendment, that such was not President Johnson's interpretation then of the limits of Federal power over State legislation. But the reply is, that to advise is one thing; to constrain, another. Letters are one thing, bayonets are another. Mr. Johnson went to the outermost limit of what was fitting in his successful endeavor to procure the passage of the last amendment in all the Southern States. His advice was very urgent advice; it was reiterated, it was privately pressed and publicly recorded. But it was not constraint; and the result has shown that in thus shaping the case of the South, as a benevolent Chief Magistrate of the whole nation might do; in thus persuading them to accept the inevitable results of the war, and to present themselves for restoration to all Federal functions after having fulfilled the most exacting demands which any one had then undertaken to prescribe as the condition of their restoration to the Union, President Johnson did not underestimate the intolerance, the fanaticism, and the unscrupulous partisanship which has till now refused them admission, and daily rises higher in its imperious and selfish demands.

But were that all wrong, this is all right, and so deserves to be mentioned and signalized,—especially at a time when so many of the ancient landmarks have been displaced, and the public mind has been so unsettled by the general disregard of our fundamental law practised by the highest public functionaries throughout four years of war.

We do not, however, regard this as a new and unwonted step which President Johnson has taken. His veto message in refusing his signature to the second Freedmen's Bureau bill is grounded upon other ancient landmarks not less needing to be re-established in their place, to wit,—the subordination of the military to the civil power; the injustice of all class legislation; the necessity of economy in public expenditures; the danger of interrupting the due and orderly course of judicial proceedings by resort to military tribunals, with their summary, heatless, and unguarded methods of procedure; their disregard of the fixed rules of law and evidence, their denial of jury trials guaranteed by the Constitution, and of other indispensable muniments of civil liberty; and, finally, the duty of circumscribing, to the line and letter of the Constitution, Congressional expansions of national authority.

It were quite impossible, doubtless, that a quick and susceptible people like ours should have passed through the events of the last five years without finding at their close some traditional and accustomed habits of thought regarding the nature of our constitutional Government and the relations of its parts, seriously unsettled. It has happened, moreover, that those five years fell upon an era when had closed, or were closing the lives of a group of great statesmen but little interior, in the order of their abilities, to the framers of the Government, and who had been for long lifetimes the expounders of its Constitution, the inheritors of its traditions, the wise makers of its laws, and the successful administrators of these and its affairs. If those traditions and habits of our national life have not become alien to our thought, it must at least be admitted that there is danger of it. Military glory has eclipsed civil renown; and although the great armies have been dissolved into the great peoples of the North and the South, the strife stirred the blood in every heart, and the giant energies which were *not* as well as put forth in our continental war, still pulse and throb, and, until they are again wholly absorbed in the labors of industrial and commercial life, will be tending to obscure and disturb those traditions and habits which permitted the development of our giant energies, and made us a people not less free than great.

It is because President Johnson is administering this Government in the spirit of those who framed it, and according to the traditions of those who were most wise and honored among his predecessors, that a large patriotism, looking before and after, and superior to the tides of party strife, may to-day find most cause to be comforted.

Removals from Office—Congressional Precept and Practice.

From the Times.

In the House, on Thursday, Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, from a Committee of Conference, reported in favor of a provision that the present United States Minister to Portugal should receive no compensation for any *further* services he may render in that capacity. Mr. Raymond asked him if he had any objection to stating *for what reasons* the Committee made this unusual report. Judge Spalding replied that he would state no reason, except that the Committee was unanimous in its recommendation; and refusing very peremptorily and emphatically to permit Mr. Raymond to ask any further question or make any further remark on the subject, he moved the previous question, and forced the report, without debate, explanation, or delay, through the House.

There is nothing very remarkable in Judge Spalding's action in shutting off debate and forcing action upon a delicate and doubtful party question. It has come to be the common practice under the pressure of party emergencies, and Judge Spalding only follows the fashion—discourteous and discreditable as it is.

But the action of Congress on this matter is worthy of a more full and distinct statement. Mr. James E. Harvey has been for the last four years and is now United States Minister at Portugal. Some three months since he wrote an unofficial letter to Secretary Seward on current political topics, in the course of which he expressed his concurrence in the policy of the President and his dissent from the action of Congress. This letter was published in the *Times*, and at once attracted the attention of members of the House. Mr. Stevens, when the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was before the House, moved an amendment that the mission to Portugal be abolished, and the House concurred. On reaching the Senate this amendment was rejected; and when it came back the House refused to concur, and asked a Committee of Conference; and this Committee, finding that the mission could not thus be abolished, and yet determined to get rid of Mr. Harvey, resorted to the means reported by Judge Spalding, but which Judge Spalding refused to explain or to allow anybody else to explain on the floor of the House.

Congress has thus indorsed, in the strongest possible manner, by its own action, the removal of office-holders for expressions of opinions hostile to its own. The only offense alleged against Mr. Harvey is the writing of a private letter expressing dissent from the political opinions and actions of Congress! Congress, by the Constitution, has nothing whatever to do with appointments or removals of office-holders; yet it resorts to the remarkable and extraordinary process of legislation, for the sole purpose of accomplishing the removal of an office-holder guilty of the heinous crime of differing from Congress in opinion, and of expressing that difference in a private letter.

And at the very time Congress is thus resorting to such means of exercising a power never conferred upon it, for such a reason, it is trying to rouse the indignation of the whole country against the President of the United States for doing the same thing, in the exercise of a power expressly conferred upon him by the Constitution, and in exact conformity with what has been the usage of the Government from the day of its foundation until the present time.

The zeal of Congress in regard to removals from office evidently is a very one-sided and not a very disinterested sentiment. They have no sort of objection to such removals when they can make them on their own behalf and against those who differ from them in opinion. In all other cases they are opposed to them on principle! Judge Spalding is not exactly the man whom we expected to lead off in such a practice.

The First Step.

From the Daily News.

If the Southern people should ask us, What shall we do to be politically saved?—we would answer, secure your representation in Congress. If they should ask: What else shall we do to be politically saved?—we would answer: secure your representation in Congress. If there are concessions to be made, humiliations to be incurred, sacrifices of pride or of convenience to be accepted to attain that first step towards their salvation, we would say, Embrace every proposition, that does not involve dishonor, through which can be accomplished a foothold for the South in the National Legislature.

Thaddeus Stevens fully appreciates the value, to his faction, of that monopoly of central legislation that he is able to control so long as he bars the doors of the Capitol in the faces of the Representatives of eleven Democratic States. We find him, therefore, keeping unceasing vigil at the threshold, and, with a sullen, stubborn, dogged persistence, disputing every theory, and combating every movement that looks to reconstruction. There is no limit to this man's audacity, for he confronts popular sentiment with the same cool effrontery with which he ignores reason and argument, and turns his back upon the convictions even of his own partisans. But the scene in the House of Representatives on Thursday, in reference to the admission of Tennessee, shows conclusively that it is the purpose of the radicals who are in the harness of the Pennsylvania demagogue, to exclude the Southern States under any circumstances, upon the simple ground that the war severed them from the Union. It is impossible for any State to yield more completely to the dictation of the central power, or to comply more thoroughly with the exactions of the dominant party, than Tennessee has done, through the action of her Legislature (or rather Brownlow's.) Still, when she has at last passed the ordeal demanded of her, and when even such a hearty Seath-hater as Mr. Bingham acknowledges her credentials and invites her to a seat among the sisterhood, Thaddeus Stevens starts up alert, inflexible, cracks his whip in her face, and bids her forego the reward of her submission, and retire to territorial dependency.

It is apparent that it is a part of the programme of the radicals—at least of those in the guiding strings of Mr. Stevens—to prevent the South, at all hazards, from resuming its share in the direction of the machinery of the central Government until the next Presidential election shall have been decided. We say, therefore, that the first thing for the South to do is to secure a foothold in Congress. They must get into the arena before they can expect to strike effectively for their cause. Let them march in, with flying colors, by virtue of their rights, if possible. If not, let them crawl in, climb in, push in, buy themselves in, bribe themselves in, or steal in, get in what way they can, so that the next session of Congress finds them there. It is not a struggle in a fair field, where truth can hope to conquer with the weapons of chivalry. It is a struggle for political life and property against political robbers and assassins. Those that are perishing from exposure will rather suffer from extortion than go without shelter. Let the South get shelter first at any price; when the storm is over, and the discipline of the household restored, there will be an opportunity to adjust the reckoning and put things in order.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Fourth District,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL,
COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos, Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,
7 17 16t COLLECTOR.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCEUM OF SCIENCE for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge are hereby notified that the property belonging to the said institution has been sold and the funds ready for distribution. The stockholders are therefore requested to produce their certificates or other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debarred from all right in said fund.

WILLIAM OVERINGTON,
ISAAC HALLOWELL,
ROBERT HUCKEL,
No. 4610 Frankford street, Frankford.
FRANKFORD, June 18, 1866 6 19 tu6w*

OFFICE OF THE TARR HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS a share, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on the 25th.

7 16 9t C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.

7 19 11t* WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—That we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, 18,400 patients and the medical profession will testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 737 WALNUT Street. 7 14 s w6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 s

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to person or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, Neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female one-fifths or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting.

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the Summit of the Alleghenv Mountains

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. The livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

JOHN HAVENS,
6 .8sw2m Proprietor of Stages.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdort, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL, Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Special Excursion	7 30 A. M.
Mail	9 15 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 02 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANE, Agent

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27 wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Is now open for the reception of visitors.

7 5 1m BENJ. A SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 1m w2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONISTS, TOURISTS, AND Pleasure Seekers TO NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13 w,m2m Passenger Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.

GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9 40 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M. Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M. Fast Express due 7 05.

Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail due 10 07.
9 00 A. M. Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M. Express, due 8 32.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 635 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Dispatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 §

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 3 19 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

DEATH OF JOSEPH MURPHY—CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was commenced on Saturday, on the body of Joseph Murphy, who died from the effects of a stab received at Girard Park on the previous Monday. The evidence showed that Murphy had gone to the Park with a few friends, and that a quarrel ensued between him and an unknown man, who had insulted and struck a young woman, named Jennie Arnold; that no sooner had the two men taken hold of each other than a crowd gathered about them, made up of the friends of the stranger, and that the most of them fell to beating and kicking Murphy. He was knocked down and assaulted in a most savage manner, and finally stabbed in the abdomen. He was removed to the St. Joseph's Hospital, where he lingered until Friday night. Two persons were arrested—Owen Byrne and John Esher, the former of whom was identified as being in the assaulting party, and striking Murphy, but witnesses did not notice a knife in his hand. Esher was not identified as one of the crowd, and he was discharged, Byrne being held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. From the evidence before the Coroner's jury, the stabbing seems to have been prompted by a malicious, wicked spirit, and done at a time when Murphy was helpless from the blows and kicks he had received. Dr. Shapleigh, who made the post mortem examination, discovered that the wound had been made by a sharp, penetrating instrument, and that it extended to the depth of about two inches, the intestines being cut. Death resulted from inflammation produced by the wound. In the absence of witnesses, the inquest was continued for a few days.

FORMATION OF A COLORED RIFLE COMPANY.—An important meeting of returned colored soldiers was held at the hall, Broad and Lombard streets, on Thursday evening, 26th instant, for the purpose, as set forth in a printed call previously circulated, of forming a military company, to be called the "Hallowell Rifles." This movement receives the endorsement of the most respectable portion of our colored citizens, and will no doubt receive the material support of that portion of the community that desire to accord justice and honor to the brave defenders of the Republic.

Dr. P. P. Brown, Reverend James Underdue, Lieutenant Stephens, of the 54th Massachusetts regiment, and Messrs. Barrett and Little, spoke earnestly in favor of immediate organization.

An organization was effected by the appointment of the following gentlemen as a council of administration:—Reverend James Underdue, St. George R. Taylor, George E. Stephens, George Iromi, Israel Rickets. They have authority to solicit and receive all moneys in aid of the company, to procure an armory, and to have the company under drill immediately.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Columbia Hose Company are about to improve their property by the erection of a building at the rear of their house. Over $3000 will be expended.

The Good Intent Steam Fire Company and the Spring Garden Steam Fire Company have ordered new and substantial carriages to be built.

The Fire Association have commenced the erection of a new building at the corner of Fifth and North streets. The old edifice is now being removed.

The Moyamensing Hose Company are having their carriage thoroughly overhauled. It was damaged while going to a fire last week.

Neaue C. Levy, of this city, are building a fine steam fire engine for the fire department of Coal Oil city.

The firemen injured at the fire in Commerce street last week are recovering, some of them but slowly.

FRAUDULENT DISTILLATION—The Collectors of the First and Second Districts have commenced legal proceedings against a large number of persons engaged in the distillation of whisky, chiefly under that section of the revenue law which imposes a penalty for a false return of the capacity of their stills. It was discovered, upon an inspection and measurement of the stills, that many had a capacity for distilling a much larger quantity of whisky than had been reported, and the inference was that the revenue department had been largely defrauded in that way.

Besides the action referred to, seizures continue to be made every day of whisky that has not been inspected, and upon which the Government tax had not been paid.

RIOT IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.—On Saturday night last, a gang of men proceeded to a tavern next to the Resolution Hose Company's house, Germantown road, below Norris street, and attacked a number of persons, two of whom were beaten unmercifully. Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, they again went to the same place, and for a time the streets in the neighborhood were filled with an excited mob. The prompt appearance of the police prevented any fighting. It is supposed the object of the rioters was to gain possession of the steamer of the Resolution and break it up. They rallied under the name of a politician who figures in the Seventeenth Ward somewhat largely.

BODIES RECOVERED.—The body of George C. King, eight years old, who was drowned at Noble street wharf on Friday, while fishing, was recovered on Saturday. His parents reside at Noble and Dilwyn streets.

The body of Robert F. Walker, thirteen years old, drowned by the sinking of a schooner on the 4th of July, was recovered on Saturday, when the schooner was raised.

The body of Augustus Ave, twelve years old, drowned on Friday in the Delaware, below Chesnut street, was recovered on Saturday. The Coroner held inquests on the bodies.

IN THE SHOE BUSINESS.—Robert Mowbery and Hugh Green were arrested on Saturday morning on the charge of breaking into the shoe store of Mr. Neilson, S. Twelfth street, and stealing about three hundred dollars worth of shoes therefrom. Defendants were arrested through a pocket-knife which had been used by the depredators to hold up the sash while they entered the premises, and which was left behind. The knife was identified as belonging to Mowbery. A pair of gaiters of the stolen property was afterwards recovered. The accused were committed by Alderman Bonsall.

SHOT IN THE LEG.—A colored man named D. Johnson was shot in the leg on Saturday, while riding on the platform of one of the Darby cars. The person who fired the shot could not be found, and it is supposed that he was some distance from the road when he fired. The wounded man was taken to the hospital.

ACCIDENT AND DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock a boat containing three men and a boy was capsized in the Delaware, opposite Kaighn's Point. The boy, Francis Serfort, was rescued, but the men were drowned. The boy could not give the names of the men, except one, William Macallester.

SERIOUS BURNING.—A girl 12 years old, who resides in Seybert street, above Sixteenth, was shockingly burned about the face and hands yesterday, by the ignition of coal oil in a vessel from which she was pouring it into a stove to make the fire burn quickly.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—The Coroner yesterday held inquests on the bodies of Mrs. Magill and Mary Lancaster, both of whom died suddenly, the former at Seventh and St. Mary streets, the latter at No. 518 South Fifth street.

A NEW PASSENGER RAILROAD.—Cars will pass over the Schuylkill Passenger Railroad this afternoon, from Gray's Ferry to Fairmount Park. They commence their regular trips tomorrow.

DIED FROM SUNSTROKE.—Alfred Naylor who was admitted into the hospital on Thursday, suffering from the effects of the heat, died in that institution on Saturday evening.

RUN OVER.—A child named Helderer was run over yesterday afternoon, by a carriage, at Twenty-first street and Ridge avenue, and severely injured about the head.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

STATE COUNCIL.—Last week the annual meeting of the State Council, Order of United American Mechanics, of the State of New Jersey, was held in Camden. The attendance was quite large, and the Order, according to the report of the Secretary, is in a prosperous condition throughout the State. Five new Councils have been organized and put in working order during the past year, including one Council of the Junior Order, as follows:—One Council in Camden, one at Mount Holly, one at Newark, one at Philipsburg, and one at Camden of the Junior Order. The next meeting will be held at Mount Holly in October.

The following named gentleman were elected and installed officers for the ensuing year:—S. C., Edward T. James, of No. 7; S. V. C., William Riner, of No. 10; S. C. Secretary, Joseph H. Shinn, of No. 7; S. C. J., John J. Kaighn, of No. 11; S. C. P., John S. Bank, of No. 12; S. C. Treasurer, William B. French, of Camden. Representatives to National Council:—John S. Reed, Jr., No. 7; John S. Bank, No. 12; Albert Harris, No. 27. Interesting matters to the Council were disposed of, and the delegates in attendance were hospitably entertained by the Order in Camden. This is a flourishing society.

ACCIDENT FROM COAL OIL.—It is astonishing how careless people will be, notwithstanding the repeated warnings they have. A day or two since a woman residing in Centreville was in the act of kindling a fire, and in order to facilitate ignition, she poured coal oil on it, when the can exploded, throwing the burning fluid completely over her, burning the clothes from her body, and injuring her to such an extent that she is not expected to recover.

FATAL CASUALTY.—A few days ago a young man named Thomas T. Richmond, while working a circular-saw at Millstown, was struck by a board in the breast with such violence that he died in a few hours afterwards from the effects of his injuries.

LOCKED UP.—Fisher Snow was arrested on Friday, on a charge of having committed an assault on Dr. Fisler, of Camden. He was committed.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer

"SILVER WAVE,"

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz:—At 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M. And at 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4·20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.

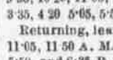
Returning, leave the Falls at 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M.; and 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4·20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Round Trip Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. [5 9 rp ws

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1½ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.

Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

DENTISTRY.



THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE!

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and proved. [5 5 suthstu 4p

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.

H. DIXON
4 18 wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Str

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95 000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170 000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,012 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1153. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55 956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1 253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Lallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 18

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 923 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 12
Premiums	1,162 308 84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$719 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President	
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.	
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem.	2 2 tf23

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
ELOS MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 19

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr. President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 15

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $257,0001 $25 000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1	Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1	Three-story brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1	Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1	Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,000
1	Solid Silver Tea set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos $600 each	6 000
10	Grand Pianos, $500 each	5 000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20 000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American Case silver Watches, $75 each	6 000
75	Hunting Case Silver Watches, $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2 500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41 000
10 000	Tea and Table Spoons, etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	59,000
	Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammouth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our alien comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by

F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington, Del'ware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to E. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses; permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from a charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
Secretary John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. Mecumsam, D. C.
General O. W. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Isben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

EXTRAORDINARY!

On MONDAY EVENING, July 23, 1866, engagement for a limited number of nights of the distinguished Tragedian,

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,

who will have the honor of making his first appearance here in his popular character of

D'ARTAGNAN,

in the grand Romantic Play, entitled

THE THREE GUARDSMEN,

from the French of Alexandre Dumas, arranged for the Owynne Theatre, New York, and performed there nightly for more than three months. The management have purchased from Mrs. John Wood at a cost of two thousand dollars, all the complete and magnificent dresses for EVERY CHARACTER AND AUXILIARY CONNECTED WITH THE PLAY.

The original and exquisite music of this Drama by THOMAS BAKER.

A GRAND CAST!

First appearance in Philadelphia of the celebrated

M'ME SCHELLER

who will perform her special dramatic gem "Anne of Austria" acted by her in New York with unqualified approbation.

The popular and brilliant actor,

MR. L. R. SHEWELL,

who is also especially engaged as "Athos." For our years Mr. Shewell has been the reigning favorite of Boston, enjoying a popularity unexcelled.

Miss EFFIE GERMON as "Constance," E. L. TILTON as "Richelieu," OWEN FAWCETT as "Bonlace," S. K. CHESTER as "Buckingham," W. H. BAILEY as "Porthos."

THE THREE GUARDSMEN EVERY EVENING.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos 720—726 VINE Street.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.

By two large and efficient Orchestras.

TO NIGHT

And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,

a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.

IN THE LADIES' SALOON,

Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength; the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer

5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Maryland, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named Vessels, together with all their Stores, Anchors, Boats, etc., belonging to them, now on board, viz.:—

THE "JOHN ADAMS,"

Side-wheel double-end ferry boat of 474 tons; length on deck, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; over all, 50 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 2 inches; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

THE "ACHILLES,"

Side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; over all, 46 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 51 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board

THE "MAYFLOWER,"

Side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck, 164 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; over all, 44 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 33 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "ISLAND CITY,"

Side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; over all, 36 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet; draft, 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 33 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; rebuilt in Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "JOHN S. IDE,"

Screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck, 135 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1800 barrels; in fine condition, and well found in all her outfits

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market boats, now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on the day of sale

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

G. W. BRADLEY,
7 13 9t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at TWENTY-FOURTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,

On SAIURDAY,

July 28, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the

SOUTH STREET UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, viz.:

6 Frame Buildings,	119 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
1 Frame Sink,	571 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
12 Closets,	114 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,
1 Upright Boiler,	73 feet of 1½-inch Iron Water-Pipe,
1 Cooking Range,	39 feet of 3-inch Cast-Iron Pipe,
2 Wash-troughs,	382 feet of Lead Pipe (assorted sizes),
5 Iron Ropers,	51 Gas Pendants,
3 Iron Soil Containers,	29 Pendant Arms,
6 Iron Sinks,	22 Bibb-Cocks,
2 Wooden Sinks,	9 Stop-Cocks,
5 Iron Bath-Tubs,	15 Pillar-Cocks,
1 Cedar Tank,	11,200 Bricks in Pavement;
1 Flagstaff,	Also a lot of Board Fencing.
Counters, Shelving, Drawers, etc.,	
68 feet of 1½-inch Gas-Pipe,	
190 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,	
389 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,	

The Frame Buildings contain about 13,920 feet Hemlock Scantling, 14,720 feet Flooring and Tongued Boards, 22,970 feet Rough Boards, 942 feet Shelving.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds. A deposit of twenty (20) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance immediately after the sale.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedules of lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within fourteen (14) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The South Street City Passenger Railway cars pass the Hospital every five minutes.

By order of

Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Qr. Master General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 21 6t Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

On THURSDAY, August 2, 1866,

the following described lot of Quartermasters' stores:—

100 cords wood.	chairs, benches, matting, wardrobes, cupboards.
12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff)	2 letter presses.
9,000 feet matched flooring	2 grindstones.
1,400 pieces six-light sash 8 by 10, glazed.	1 grindstone, large, 4 feet diameter, 8 inch face (new).
20,000 feet assorted lumber.	50 ladders.
2,000 feet square timber 10 by 12.	50 fire-hooks
40 kegs cut nails.	8 platform scales, large.
30 army wagons.	4 counter scales.
15 carts.	4 warehouse trucks, blocks and falls.
1 dead-horse wagon.	69 iron bedsteads.
1 water wagon, Sibley.	300 blankets.
6 hose carriages and reels.	About 10,000 pounds grain sacks.
12 sets harness (four horse).	1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used.
20 sets harness (Ambulance)	1 set mathematical instruments.
15 sets cart harness.	1 spirit level and tripod.
25 riding saddles, bridles, head-halters, curry-combs, and horse-brushes.	1 surveyor's compass, target, etc.
25 white-wash brushes, water-buckets, shovels, spades, picks, and paulins.	About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2½ inch (new) with coupl

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

SUBSCRIBERS to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in West Philadelphia, who have failed to receive their papers regularly for a few days past, are requested to forward names and addresses to this office at once.

Do the Democrats Indorse President Johnson's Reconstruction Policy?

WE notice that the Democrats, in their various conventions throughout the country, are making haste to avow their support of the policy of President JOHNSON with reference to the restoration of the Rebel States. We advise our eager Democratic brethren to go a little slow in this matter. In their hurry they may indorse too much.

The restoration policy of President JOHNSON, so far as carried out, rests upon precisely the same ultimate principles as that of Congress. The only difference is as to *details*—not as to principles. It is a question of degree—not of kind.

A little review of the history of this reconstruction business will fully substantiate our declarations. When, by the overthrow of the Rebel armies, the strife of arms had ceased, what was the *actual* political condition of the South? It was this:—In each State there was a State Government, with its full array of officers, executive, legislative, and judicial, in full and undisputed operation. (We leave out of the account the two or three States where there was a sort of divided Government, as in Louisana, etc.) These Governments had come down in regular and unbroken succession from the old Governments of these States while in the Union. The Rebellion had made no *break* in the chain of continuous State existence. Each State Government had grown regularly out of its predecessor. Moreover, these Governments were the choice, the undoubted choice, of the people. Nobody denies that. Still further, they were the *only* State Governments within those States. If they were *not* legal and valid Governments, then those States had *none at all*. They were the regular successors of the previous Governments: they were the choice of the people: they were in actual operation: and they had no competitors. It is difficult to perceive how the case could be made stronger.

Now, the Democratic theory is, that these State Governments in the Rebel States, at the close of the war, *were* loyal, valid, and constitutional—the true, as well as only, governments there. The Democratic theory of the political effects of the war demands this conclusion. For, if these were not the legal and valid governments of those States, then they had none; then their governments had *lapsed*, and they had become mere unorganized communities.

Now, what was President JOHNSON'S view of the matter? Did he go to work upon this Democratic theory? Was this the *principle* upon which he commenced the scheme of reconstruction? By no means. He went to work upon exactly the *opposite* theory. He looked upon these Rebel State governments as mere usurpations, possessed of no legal or rightful authority whatever. In cutting themselves loose from the Union, by their own free and voluntary action, and in waging war in their corporate capacity upon the Union, they had ceased to have any constitutional existence, and were the mere organs of Rebellion and revolution. Accordingly, he at once overthrew them *in toto*. Not a vestige did he leave of these governments, from governors, legislatures, and judges, down to magistrates, constables, and path masters. He swept them completely out of existence. In vain did they plead State rights. In vain did they urge that they were still in the Union. In vain did they contend that Rebellion could not take any State out of the Union. In vain did they urge any or all of the pleas which the present Democratic theory of their status authorized them to urge. The President was inexorable. They were mere Rebel organizations, having no valid or constitutional existence, and out of being they must go; and out of being they *did* go. Even in the Amnesty Proclamation the President specially excluded from its benefits "all persons who held the *pretended* offices of Governors of States in insurrection." The inference is irresistible that, in the President's view, during the whole war, the Rebel States were without valid and constitutional governments. And this is precisely the view of Congress and the Union party.

The first step in the process of reconstruction being to overthrow the unconstitutional Rebel governments, the next step was to organize something in their stead. This was done according to a certain programme laid down by the President and executed by his agents. It was *new* work from the bottom. And now, just here, did the President take the ground that these States, as soon as reorganized, were entitled to unconditional admission into the Union? By no means. He insisted that *certain conditions precedent* must be performed by them before *he* would recognize them as entitled to admission. And here, too, the *principle* underlying his action and that of Congress is identical. Each imposes certain conditions precedent to their admission. It is only a question of particulars. The President says, you must do one thing; Congress, you must not only do that, but a little more. The President imposes those conditions which *he* thinks the safety of the country demands. Congress imposes such conditions as *it* thinks the safety of the country demands. Each goes upon the *principle* that *some conditions* may be constitutionally demanded.

Hence, we repeat the admonition to our Democratic brethren with which we started out, that in indorsing President JOHNSON they may find that they are endorsing too much. The *principles* of his reconstruction policy, as carried out by him, are identical with those of Congress and the Union party. It is merely a difference of judgment as to *what conditions* ought to be imposed upon the Rebel States before they are allowed to participate in the government of the country.

Pennsylvania Delegates to the August Convention.

THE Convention which is to assemble in our city on the 14th of August was called at the instance of what was termed Conservative Union men, with the declared purpose of being composed of all parties who favored the Presidential plan of reconstruction. It was not designed, as we understand it, by its originators, to be a resurrection of the dead carcass of Democracy. Its delegates were not to be selected from the supporters of the Chicago platform, but it was designed to harmonize the conservative Republican element, to make it the centre around which such Democrats as were pleased could cluster—to make them the accessories and the JOHNSON Republicans the nucleus. Such, at least, was the avowed intention of the organizers of the Convention.

It would seem, however, that in our own State, at least, the Democracy intend to monopolize the whole affair, and leave the JOHNSON men out in the cold. The State Central Committee of that party have coolly appointed delegates for the entire State, without giving the people a chance to choose their candidates, or allowing the conservative Republicans to have any voice in the matter. It is perfectly consistent with that misnamed organization to take all power out of the hands of the masses, and exercise it in a small and select coterie of leaders. The people are rewarded for yielding all their vital power by being given soft phrases, and addressed as "gentlemen," "sovereigns," and the like. They get a shadow in exchange for a substance. In this case the usurpation is complete.

True, it is glossed over with excuses in regard to want of time for district elections. The call was out in the early part of the month, and certainly six weeks is enough to hold elections, *if the leaders desired the election should be held.* But such was not their wish, and the consequence is that the delegates are appointed. All of the gentlemen selected are well known in the Democratic ranks. They have chosen from our city, G. M. WHARTON, Colonel PATTERSON, RICHARD VAUX, Judge LEWIS, and "190" BROWN, all Democrats of the most virulent party stamp, and are of a character not to join any coalition, unless the Convention join with the Democrats, and not Democrats with the Convention.

The Riches of Railroad Stock.

THE desire to invest in railroad stock is easily explained by reference to the returns made during the past year by the leading roads in the country. According to the latest annual reports of thirty-seven of the principal railways of the Eastern, Western, and Middle States, two paid dividends of thirty-five per cent. last year, one of thirty per cent., one of fifteen per cent., two of twelve per cent., thirteen of ten per cent., three of nine per cent., one of eight and a half per cent., two of eight per cent., two of six per cent., one of five per cent., and two of three and a half per cent. Only seven omitted dividends. The entire profits of the thirty-seven roads amounted to $56,696,670. The earnings, expenses, and dividends are in the aggregate for the last fiscal year, of those of most interest to our readers, as follows:—

	Earnings.	*Expenses.*	*Div's*
New York & New Haven	1.982,213	1,432 379	9
Hudson River	4 132,900	2 545.307	8
New York Central	13,9.5 524	11 278 810	6
Erie	15,434 775	10 393,264	8
Camden & Amboy	5 799 980	4.659 194	35
Central, of New Jersey	3,936,390	1 748 431	10
Reading	11,143 519	6,330,243	10
Pennsylvania	11,459 169	11 270 068	10
Phil., Wil. & Balt.	3 884,609	2 937,805	10
Baltimore & Ohio	6 509 945	1 965 843	6
Cleveland & Pittsburg	2 096 377	1 959 683	5
Cleveland & Erie	2.359 222	1 143 531	35
P., Ft W. & Chicago	3.489,062	5.205 015	10
Little Miami	2 432,286	1 818,645	30
Ohio & Mississippi	3 750,133	2.742 511	—
Michigan Central	5 421 213	2.406 150	10
Michigan Southern	4,686 445	2.749.657	3½
Chi. & Northwestern	6,820 050	5 018.478	—
Illinois Central	7 181 2.8	5,006,284	—

The New Kansas Senator.

GOVERNOR CRAWFORD, of Kansas, has appointed Major E. G. ROSS, of Lawrence, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the suicide of the late Senator JAMES H. LANE. Major ROSS is one of the early settlers of Kansas, and for a long time, in company with his brother, W. W. ROSS, Esq., was connected with the press in Kansas, founding first the *Tribune*, and afterwards the *State Record*, both at Topeka. He has held several minor offices in the State.

During the war he was connected with the 11th Kansas Volunteers, and proved himself an efficient and valuable officer. Upon the close of the war he became connected with a paper at Lawrence.

Major ROSS is an original and radical Republican. His vote will be found uniformly on the right side.

WELL PUT.—Governor O. S. MORTON, of Indiana, at a recent meeting held at New Albany in that State, made a speech in favor of the Amendment and the Republican party, in which he well described the attitude of the Democracy, and pointed out the position in which that party at present stands. In a few words he does away with all their sophistry in regard to the irresponsibility of the Democracy so far as high taxes are concerned:—

"As to the Union, there would be none if the Democratic party of the North had not been defeated at the polls, and the Democratic party of the South had not been defeated upon the field of battle. Every Democratic orator and newspaper agonizes upon the subject of high taxes. They dwell pathetically upon the oppression of the people, and pretend to thank God that the Democratic party has no responsibility in the matter. But, how stands the great fact? These high taxes, one and all, were levied by the Democratic party. That party is the author and creator, absolutely, of the great debt which now rests upon the country, not, indeed, by direct legislation, but by bringing upon the country the terrible necessities out of which it has grown. Had it not been for the assurances given by the Democratic party of the North to the people of the South, that no resistance would be offered to secession, and that the Government and the people of the North would be held still while the work of establishing a Southern Confederacy should be perfected, the Rebellion never would have been undertaken. When a Democratic politician come around you clamoring about high taxes, you can turn to him and say, as Nathan did to David, 'Thou are the man.' The encouragement you gave to Rebels first levied these taxes. The assistance you gave to rebellion continued them, and the persistent and devilish malice with which you traduced the Government, the army, and the great cause for which we struggled, swelled them to what they are; and now you go about as public disturbers, by falsely ascribing to others the direct consequences of your own wickedness."

COLONEL A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, Colonel M. J. SAFFORD, of Alabama, and Colonel U. S. STOKES, of Tennessee, have been appointed a sub-committee to prepare for the assembling of the Convention of Southern Unionists in our city, on the 1st of September. They have issued an address, in which they place the question of electing delegates in the proper light before the Southern people. Regardless of personal danger, let them meet the issue. The call says:—

"If the enemies of free government do not yet understand that the rights of American citizenship are to be paramount and supreme over the hellish spirit born of slavery, and nurtured by bigotry, ignorance, and prejudice, they will learn it in the throes and struggles of the next civil commotion which they and their abettors inaugurate. One other step, and they will place themselves forever without the pale of forgiveness. The fiat has gone forth. The people of the United States have resolved that this *shall be a Government of freedom and equal rights for all*; and woe to those who shall hereafter resist this solemn judgment. He who is guilty of a second recellion to this Government will appeal in vain for pardon. Let us act boldly, as becomes free men; and if we should thereby incur danger, the country will understand and appreciate the shameless hypocrisy of those who prate of their loyalty and right to readmission into the Union in one breath, and in the next excite a brutalized mob to violence upon a citizen for exercising the constitutional right of meeting his fellow-citizens to petition the political power of the nation for a redress of grievances. Let us do our duty, and trust to God and our loyal countrymen for vindication and protection. We urge you to lose no time in making your nominations by public meetings or otherwise, as may be most convenient for you. You can scarcely conceive the importance which gentlemen from every part of the country attach to this proposed meeting of Southern Unionists. We venture to say we have, in a great measure, our destiny in our own hands. It is earnestly hoped that we will wisely use the power we possess."

SENSIBLE FOR ONCE.—The New York *Herald*, although decidedly conservative in all its views, for once speaks with sense and candor. In this editorial it disposes of the bugbear invoked by the timid RAYMOND:—

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES.—The noise raised about the proposed distribution of arms among the different States is all nonsense. This has been the rule of the General Government for years. The several States are entitled to draw from the General Government a certain percentage of arms every year to distribute among the militia. Were we living under a monarchical government a move of this kind might have some significance; but this is a Government of the people, and a distribution of arms is not only proper, but the correct policy to pursue. If the people cannot be trusted, who is to be, under our form of government?

THE U. S. SENATE has agreed to the House amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill forbidding any payment of salary to the present incumbent of the mission to Portugal—Mr. JAMES E. HARVEY. That gentleman's duties seem to have consisted mainly of writing letters abusive of Congress. He must do so now at his own expense, if at all.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES has refused to pass the joint resolution in reference to adjournment, empowering the presiding officers of each body to call Congress together previous to the first Monday in December, if thought necessary.

Suicide of a Wall Street Broker.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 22.—Harlan G. Knapp, a young man twenty years of age, of respectability and good family, residing at this place, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the heart and lungs with a seven-barrelled revolver, at half-past four o'clock P. M. The occurrence took place in the cemetery grounds attached to the First Presbyterian Church, of which deceased was a member, and has been a regular attendant for years.

He was not laboring under any observable mental derangement at the time of the occurrence, having arrived in the half past 3 o'clock P. M. train from New York, in company with some ladies (relatives), whom, after leaving the train, he placed in a carriage, saying he would walk along. He immediately proceeded to the cemetery, which is situated on the Main street, entered the grounds, and when about a hundred yards from the gate, on a grassy mound, at once shot himself. He was seen by two little girls at play in the cemetery, who gave the alarm to a man at work near by; but he was dead before the laborer reached him. Three balls entered the left lung, and two others—at one orifice—the upper auricle of the heart, causing almost instantaneous death. He discharged five barrels of the pistol.

An inquest was held, but no pocket-book or papers of any kind were found on the body; hence the actuating cause is still a mystery. Intimate acquaintances, however, attribute it to Wall street stock speculations, as the unfortunate young man had been operating on his own account for the last two months, having given up a situation for that purpose.

This horrible affair caused great excitement among the quiet denizens of this respectable town on Saturday night, and has cast quite a gloom over the community. The unfortunate young man was of strictly sober habits, good disposition, and fine promise.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, July 23, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there is very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 105, a slight advance; 106⅛ was bid for old do.; and 98½ for 10-40s. City loans are in fair demand at full prices: the new issue sold at 97@97½, and old do. at 94.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56, a slight advance; Reading at 55½, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 37¼@37½, the latter rate an advance of ½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31½, no change; 119 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; 56 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 44½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 18½; 41½ was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 42 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57½@58; 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 35 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment. Manufacturers' and Mechanics' sold at 31; 225 was bid for North America; 142½ for Philadelphia; 127 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 30½ for Mechanics'; 64 for Corn Exchange; 65½ for City; and 40 for Consolidation.

Oil shares are dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 4½, a decline of ½.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 151½; 11 A. M., 150⅞; 12 M., 150½; 1 P. M., 150⅝.

—The Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., clear of tax, payable on and after the 31st instant.

—The dividend on the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company is now being paid to Philadelphia holders at the Telegraph office.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"We call attention to the proposals of the City Comptroller for $100,000 'New Aqueduct Stock,' bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's office to-morrow, Tuesday, July 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. This stock will bear interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1884, from the Sinking Fund.

"We learn that the Receiver of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington has instituted a suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Southern New York against one of the National Banks of this city, for the recovery of $209,000 of the securities of the exploded Washington concern. The New York Bank, it appears loaned $150,000 to the Washington Bank and $50,000 to its President, individually, *on the post notes* of the bank at 15, 30, 45, and 60 days' date on the pledge of collateral securities. The National Currency and Banking Act of Congress prohibits the issue of such post notes. One of the notes of $60,000 was paid off, but the New York Bank holds all the collateral for the remaining $150,000, only $100,000 being due from the Washington Bank. The Receiver claims the restitution of all the securities on the grounds, first, of the illegality of the whole transaction as being made on post notes, and of the improper use of the securities of the Bank for the individual transactions of the President. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, whatever may be the decision in the Circuit of Southern New York. It is only one, but not the least interesting, of the many cases, civil or criminal, which have already been or soon will be instituted in reference to the affairs of the Merchants' Bank of Washington."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money was offered in abundance to stock houses at 5 per cent. Loans were made in exceptional cases at 4 per cent., but 5@6 per cent. is the usual rate. Prime commercial bills are 6 per cent., with sales of short dated at 5½.

"The redemption of One-year Certificates at the Sub-treasury is small, and this class of obligations is now nearly retired. The next step will be the payment of the temporary loan, towards which the Government has a balance in this city of full $30,000,000, upon which it should have interest. As the Treasury, from internal revenue, will now be in possession of a large surplus over its daily expenses, there seems no good reason why substantial payment should not at once be made upon the temporary loans, and the rate be reduced to 4 per cent. upon this class of indebtedness.

"The exchange of 7·30s for 5-20s proceeds slowly, and this plan of funding does not promise great success. As 5-20s now sell, the party holding 7·30s loses ⅛@1-10 ₰ cent. by exchanging, if he desires to sell the gold bonds. The short time the 7·30s have to run before they can be exchanged for money gives them great value with parties desiring short investment, and they will not be funded unless better terms than are now given are made. If a moderate commission was allowed a general agent, a large amount of currency debt could be exchanged for gold-bearing stock with advantage to the Government."

—Government securities were quoted on each Saturday of the past four weeks as follows:—

	June 30.	*July 7*	*July 14.*	*July 21.*
Sixes of 1881	111¼	109	109¾	10.¼
Sixes of 1867	129	129½	129	129
Sixes of 1868	129	123	—	12.¼
Ten-forties	97¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
5-20s of 1862	104¼	105¼	105¾	107
5-20s of 1864	103¼	104¾	105¼	105
5-20s of 1865	103¼	105	105¼	105
7·30s 1s series	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾
7·30s 2d series	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾
7·30s, 3d series	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s old	94	1 sh Penn R	55⅛
$4700 do mun lots	97	152 sh do.lots..b5	56
$5000 Pa R 2d mtg	6 90	9 sh do.lots	56
$1500 U S 6s '65,coup	105	100 sh do.....b5	56⅛
3 sh Leh Nav	57⅛	27 sh do.....b3	56
100 sh Reading...b10	55⅛	100 sh McK & Elk	5½
100 sh Cata pf	37⅛	400 sh Ocean.....lots	4¼
100 sh do.....s30	37⅛	300 sh Heston .lts b5	18½
100 sh do.....b15	37⅛		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	*Selling.*
American Gold	150½	150¾
American Silver, 23 and 18	140½	142½
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	13	13¼
" " July, 1864	12¼	12½
" " August, 1864	12	12¼
" " October, 1864	11	11¼
" " Dec., 1864	10	10¼
" " May, 1865	7¾	8
" " August, 1865	6¼	6½
" " Sept., 1865	5¾	6
" " October, 1865	5¼	5½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, JULY 23.—The Breadstuffs Market is characterized by excessive dulness, but as supplies come forward slowly and the stocks are very low, prices remain without essential change. There is no shipping demand for flour, and only a few small lots were taken by the home consumers at $7@7·75 ₰ barrel for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $9 25@11 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $11@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $12@14 for fancy lots, as in quality. Rye Flour is held at $6 25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much Wheat coming forword, and not much wanted; small sales of prime red at $2 60; at which figure it is free y offered. In white nothing doing. Rye is strong at $1. Corn comes in slowly, and is in limited request; sales of yellow at 93c.; and mixed Western at 90c. In Oats there is more doing, and 5@6000 bushels were taken at 50@52c. for Western, and 64@65c. for Pennsylvania. A small lot of new Delaware, the first of the season, sold at 55c.

Whisky is dull; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 24@2 25; and Ohio at $2 29.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 23.—Beef Cattle are in fair demand this week, but prices are unsettled and rather lower. About 1700 head arrived and sold at 17@17¼c. for extra; 15@16½c. for fair to good; and 12@14c. ₰ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

30 head	Owen Smith, Western,	17@17½.
45	" A. Christy & Brother, Western,	16@17.
43	" P. McFillen, Western,	15@17.
170	" James S. Kirk, Western,	16½@17½.
151	" J. McFillen, Western,	16@17½.
90	" E. S. McFillen, Western,	16@17½
62	" Ullman & Bock man, Western,	16@17.
142	" McFillen & Co., Western,	15@17½
200	" Mooney & Smith, Western,	16@17.
40	" T. Mooney & Brother, Western,	16@16½.
25	" H. Chain, Pennsylvania	14@16
20	" J. A. Chain & Bro, Pennsylvania,	14@17.
55	" L. Frank, Western,	15@17.
90	" Frank & Shomberg, Western,	16@17½.
49	" Hope & Co., Western,	15@16½
86	" S Dorloos, Western,	15@17.
20	" B. Baldner, Chester,	15½@16½.
63	" J. Clemson, Chester,	15@17.
38	" Kemple & Miller,	15@16½.
15	" L. Bair, Chester,	12@15.

Cows are without change; 280 head sold at $50@75 for Springers, and $60@90 ₰ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep continue in fair demand at former rates; 10,000 head sold at from 6@6½c. ₰ lb. gross, as to quality.

Hogs are in demand; 1500 head sold at the different Yards at from $14@14 75 the 100 lbs., net.

ANOTHER SEA SERPENT STORY.—The *Journal du Havre* contains the following extract from the report of Captain Tessa, commander of the French ship *Le Coq*, just arrived from the coast of Africa:—"A large sea serpent pursued me for two days. This creature must have been sixty metres in length. Thanks to a storm, it disappeared, and was not seen again." The report itself is published in full in the same paper, and there can be no doubt as to its genuineness.

ANOTHER NEW GUN.—A curious weapon, called the non recoil gun, has been invented by Mr. G. Harding, in England. Its principle is simple and extremely peculiar. It is, in fact, a plain tube, without a breech, open at both ends. The shot is placed in the centre, a wad is placed behind it so as to confine the charge, and a second wad is placed at such a distance as to leave an air space behind the charge. There being no recoil from the gun, it is termed the non-recoil.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, prepared by Messrs. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, CHESNUT Street, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all natural perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists everywhere. 7 14 6m 4p

PORTLAND RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged by the Executive Committee	$9570 00
Received since from Reading Railroad Company	500 00
Westmoreland Coal Company	100 00
Yarnall & Trimble	100 00
Lafourcade, Bros & Irwin	100 00
Thompson, Clark & Young	100 00
Ficken W. Williams	50 00
William Cummings & Son	50 00
James M secvel (Camden)	50 00
Zebulon Locke &Co	50 00
Edward C. Biddle	25 00
Lewis Ladomus	25 00
Schmidt & Leslie	5 00
M. W. Baldwin & co	250 00
Joseph Oat & Sons	50 00
Alan Wood & Co	50 00
Hunsworth & Naylor	50 00
H & Co	10 00
Mary D. Brown	100 00
E. O	5 00
Bowen & Fox	50 00
Abraham Barker	25 00
C. Camblos	25 00
P. F. Kelley & Co	25 00
C. B. Wright & Co	20 00
John Gibson, Son & Co	100 00
Vance & Land's	100 00
Ludwig Kneedler & Co	100 00
Wood, Marsh & Hayward	50 00
William A. Drown	50 00
Stout & Atkinson	50 00
Lippincott & Parry	25 00
John B Ellison & Sons	25 00
Edward T. Steel & Co	25 00
Joshua Lippincott	10 00
Cash	10 00
The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, Anthracite Insurance Company	250 00
William B. Geddes, for printing	2 50
Cash (D & C)	100 00
Thomas Mott	100 00
W. C. H & S. J. S	100 00
Charles Spence	100 00
D. Scull, Jr. Bros. & Co	25 00
James Ramsden	25 00
	$12 682 50

As it is impossible to make personal application to all, the Executive Committee respectfully request that citizens send in their contributions.

G. A. WOOD, Chairman,
No. 237 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.
C. W. CUSHMAN, Treasurer.
No. 128 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 23 2t

"PORTLAND SUFFERERS."—AN informal meeting of citizens was held at the request of the Mayor at his office, on Friday, July 13 to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Portland, Maine.

The undersigned were appointed the Executive Committee, to any of whom contributions may be sent:—

G. A. WOOD,
CHARLES W CUSHMAN,
HENRY WINSOR,
B. H. BARTOL,
F. W. CLARK,
A. G. CATTELL,
S. T. SOUDER,
E. F. HOUGHTON,
CHARLES A. WARREN.
7 18 6t

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 4 3, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank Nos 1407 99 119; Commonwealth Bank No. 50; Arch St. Theatre No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 15 1m[s] CASPER HEFT.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office, No 224 South Delaware Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, July 20th, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after July 31st, 1866

7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

DWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OFFER FROM TO-DAY

THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS,

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

AND LACE SHAWLS,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

From what we have been selling them at. [11tp

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED

LINEN LAWNS,

At 50 Cents Per Yard.

These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for

WHITE BODIES.

Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 30 per cent. [7 23 12t4p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE

ON £200 ($1000) A YEAR.

BY MRS. WARREN.

NEAT PAPER COVERS. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

This fascinating little Autobiography of Married Life has had an unparalleled success in England,

THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND COPIES,

Having been sold in the short space of one year.

It is as charming to read as its companion,

OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES, AND THE MONEY WE MADE BY IT,

And like that, will be equally popular in America, although neither were written expressly for this meridian. Two hundred pounds, or one thousand dollars, represents the income of a very large class in this country.

Every Bookseller sells it.

LORING,
PUBLISHER, BOSTON.
1t

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 380 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue, after the first year, of over $1,800 0 0, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONGWORTH'S
DRY CATAWBA WINE.

JUST RECEIVED,
Longworth's Dry Catawba Wine.
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 (3p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FOR GOOD BREAD
ALWAYS USE
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
Ask your grocer for it.
Wholesale Agent, WARD J CAFFEE,
7 12 12t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

THROUGH LINES.
THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
Is now running through lines, by Seaboard Railroad routes via RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, MONTGOMERY and MOBILE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
Since the recent decision of the Courts in Virginia, additional routes have also been opened to WARRENTON, CHARLOTTESVILLE, GORDONSVILLE, and LYNCHBURG and other points on the ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, and also to STAUNTON and points on the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
The Company is prepared to receive
FREIGHT, PACKAGES, AND MONEY,
for the above and intermediate points.
Office, No. 630 MARKET Street.
7 17 10t B. F. FICKLIN,
General Superintendent.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS:
3 20 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 26th instant.
Freight taken on reasonable terms Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO. Agents,
7 23 3t No 132 South WHARVES.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists Price, 15 cents a package With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc, will be found on sale at the
7 23] NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

1000 AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL and introduce Dr PAUL M BRENAN'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES throughout the United States and Canadas. Those who are now engaged are making from $10 to $20 per day. Inquire at Dr. Paul M. Brenan's Consultation Office, No. 835 RACE street, Philadelphia. 7 21 3t*

CORLISS STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—It is first class, built by Corliss & Co., Providence; capacity, (120) one hundred and twenty horse-power; cylinder 20 by 48; fly-wheel, 16 feet diameter, 24-inch face. In first-rate order, and as good as new. Can be delivered at once. Address STEAM ENGINE, Box No. 1343, Philadelphia Post Office. 7 14 10t

TRICHINUS SPIRALIS.
A large supply just received from Hamburg, by
JAMES W QUEEN & CO.,
7 21 3t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, GOOD-WILL, and Fixtures of a Manufacturing Perfumery. Address R. H. C. at this Office. 1t*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

POLICEMEN ON THE RAMPAGE—A LIVELY SCENE IN THE FIFTH WARD.—The role of a policeman in a city the size of Philadelphia is by no means an easy one. In keeping a strict oversight upon the multitudinous interests committed to his care, he will now and then make a mistake. These mistakes are usually of a ridiculous character, but they frequently assume a serious aspect. A surplus of official zeal is almost invariably at the bottom of the affair.

Last evening an incident occurred in the neighborhood of Fifth and Pine streets which is precisely in point. A gentleman residing in that locality had the bad taste to imbibe an excessive quantity of spirituous concoctions. About eight o'clock he reached his house, being at the time in a very hilarious condition. It is safe to say that he could not distinguish his elbow from the end of a pump handle. Therefore it was not to be supposed that he should remember his vows at the hymeneal altar, "to love, cherish, and protect" the companion of his joys and sorrows.

Failing to remember this, he proceeded to maltreat that long suffering creature. By-and-by he aroused the neighborhood by his operations. A gentleman living opposite, who respected the sanctity of the Sabbath, and had, moreover, treasured up in his memory a passage in the "Sermon on the Mount," which declares that "Blessed are the peacemakers," made his way into the house and endeavored to separate the contending parties. His success was not flattering until the arrival of the police, when the pugnacious Benedick was finally dragged away from his prostrate spouse.

This was all well enough, but just here the affair took a new turn. One of the officers belonged to that class who sometimes permit their zeal to lead them into a mistake. He took it upon himself to castigate the man who had so shamefully beaten his wife. He struck the prisoner in the face with his fist. He forgot that there was a court of justice to authorize and legalize punishments for such misdemeanors as assaulting and battering one's wife.

The gentleman who had first interfered in behalf of the injured woman thought proper to remonstrate with the officer, reminding him that his prisoner was drunk, even to insensibility. The officer thereupon ordered this lover of law and order to be taken into custody. It was done; two other officers who were present seized him by the arms, holding both of them tightly; they started forthwith for the station, bearing their prisoner along without his hat.

Another gentleman, residing near, who was present, remonstrated against this proceeding, and begged the officer at least to allow his friend to pick up his hat. The result of this appeal will probably cause him to glance askew whenever he encounters a blue coat in the future; for he too was taken into custody, and the whole party—wife beater, unoffending citizen, and friend—were unceremoniously marched off to the Station House.

The case was then fully explained to the Lieutenant, who took a sober view of the matter, and ordered the two last to be discharged at once. The officers who made the unwarrantable arrests likewise made ample apology, declaring their great sorrow for what they had thoughtlessly done. The gentleman who had abused his wife was also discharged, as the latter remembered her vow "to love, honor, and obey," and refused to put in any complaint against him.

It is very evident that the intentions of the parties who interfered in this case were on the side of law and order, and that they were not guilty of a breach of either. For this reason the conduct of the police is open to severe condemnation. They should carefully avoid the effects of excessive zeal, as the maxim of the law regards the escape of a dozen guilty men as preferable to the punishment of one who is innocent.

ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT.—About 7 P. M. yesterday evening, word was brought to the Sixteenth District Station House in West Philadelphia that a prize-fight was in progress on the Almshouse wharf. Sergeant Phy and a squad of men were immediately sent out to the scene of operations. When they got in sight of the crowd the ruffians took to their boats and made good their escape, all except one boat containing a man and a boy, which was seized and captured just as it was pushing off from the wharf, not, however, before Officer Kelly had discharged a couple of shots from his revolver at the man, and stunned him by hitting him with a brick. They were both committed to await a further hearing.

The two combatants, Tom Coye and Michael Johnson, stripped and commenced operations last evening somewhere about 6 o'clock, or it may be about 5½. There were present in the crowd some two or three hundred spectators, and the wharves on the other side of the river were black with the lookers-on from the city. Both of the prize-fighters were young men, not over twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. When the police disturbed them they had fought some eighty rounds in the space of one hour and a half. When they first pitched the ring, to ensure safety to themselves they placed men armed with pistols at the front and rear of a house on the wharf, to prevent the tenant from getting up and giving information while the fight was going on. The two brutes fought very carefully and gingerly, and although such a great number of rounds were fought, during such a long time, too, neither of them were much injured. It is highly probable that the two principals will up and at it again, seeing they were interrupted so inopportunely last evening.

It a shame that our city should be disgraced by these beastly exhibitions. This is the second prize-fight that has occurred within the limits of this city within a week. Had it not been for the very clever dodge of taking to the river in boats, the police would have captured the principal part of them.

THE 14TH OF AUGUST CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Committee has appointed a full delegation to represent Pennsylvania in the Convention which is to be held on the 14th proximo. The following is the list:—

At Large—Ex-Governor William Bigler, Ex-Governor David R. Porter, Ex-Governor William F. Packer, Chief Justice George W. Woodward.

Congressional.—1st District—Hon. James Campbell, George M. Wharton, Esq. 2d District—Colonel W. C. Patterson, Hon. Richard Vaux. 3d District—Hon. Daniel Fox, Hon. John Robbins. 4th District—Hon. Ellis Lewis, Hon. Charles Brown. 5th District—General W. W. H. Davis, John G. Brenner, Esq. 6th District—Hon. John D. Stiles, Colonel Owen Jones. 7th District—Hon. George G. Leiper, Hon. John A. Morrison. 8th District—Hon. Warren J. Woodward, Charles Kessler, Esq. 9th District—Hon. Isaac M. Heister, H. M. North, Esq. 10th District—Hon. F. W. Hughes. Dr. C. D. Clonnger. 11th District—Hon. Asa Packer, Colonel W. A. Hatter. 12th District—General E. L. Dana, John Blanding, Esq. 13th District—Colonel W. H. Ent, Hon. C. L. Ward. 14th District—Edmund S. Doty, Esq., Hamilton Alricks, Esq. 15th District—Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. Samuel Hayburn. 16th District—William McLellan, Esq., Hon. William F. Schell. 17th District—General William H. Irwin, Hon. C. S. Pershing. 18th District—Colonel Thalon Jarrett, Hon. James Gamble. 19th District—Hon. William A. Galbraith, Hon. James T. Leonard. 20th District—General Alfred McCalmont, Hon. Gaylord Church. 21st District—Hon. Henry D. Foster, H. W. Weir, Esq. 22d District—General J. B. Sweitzer, George P. Hamilton, Esq. 23d District—Hon. George W. Cass, Colonel William Sirwell. 24th District—Hon. Jesse Lazear, Hon. William Hopkins.

The Executive Committee of the Johnson Club of this city have resolved to erect a wigwam for the Convention. A committee, consisting of O. P. Cornman, John W. Frazier, S. S. Leidy, Thomas Eckfeldt, and Henry Simons, was appointed for the purpose. It is the design of the committee to erect a building that will accommodate ten thousand persons. Two thousand delegates are expected to be present.

DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, three men hired a small boat from the keeper of the Lutz beer garden in Bridesburg, for a sail on the river, up as far as Tacony. Since that time neither the boat nor any of the party had been heard from until, the body of one of the men, named Smith, was picked up close to the wharf at Bridesburg. It is supposed that the boat was upset, and all in her drowned.

THE NEW YORK FLOUR POISONING CASE AGAIN.—Last week we published a report concerning the poisoning of the family of Mr. Levi Jarrett, of Howard's Express, who resides at No. 314 North Fifth street. The poisoning was supposed to have been caused by the use of a certain brand of New York flour. On making further inquiries into the matter, we were led to the belief that the whole affair was a hoax, and so stated in a subsequent issue.

Since then we have been personally waited upon by Mr. Jarrett, who has assured us that our first account was strictly true. The flour in question was purchased in the neighborhood, and was sold as a prime article. When the family were first attacked they naturally supposed that it was a case of cholera. But Dr. William W. Sutton, of No. 923 N. Fifth street, who was at once summoned, pronounced the symptoms to be those of poison. Treating the case accordingly, the whole family were soon out of danger.

Mr. Jarrett has still on hand a quantity of the flour, and both he and Dr. Sutton assure us that if any skeptical individual will subject it to chemical analysis, or, better still, eat a cake made out of it, he will have his doubts as to its deleterious qualities removed. Let us have a settlement of the vexed question.

CORNER LOUNGING.—Any one going through our streets, by day or by night, cannot help remarking the great number of loafers who appear to have nothing to do but sit or stand around the corners of the streets. Bad as this lounging is, it would be almost endurable if they would content themselves with merely idling their time and blocking the passage of the streets; but they take advantage to insult passers-by, particularly ladies, when unaccompanied by protectors. These rowdies have become an "institution" in our cities, and it would seem an almost hopeless task to do away with the practice. A few made severe examples of might deter others from annoying our citizens by their blackguardism and ruffianly behavior. One of these characters, Edward Forrest, was arrested on Saturday evening for corner lounging and insulting passers-by, at the corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, and was held by Alderman Jones in $300 to keep the peace.

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOR.—Late last Saturday night a row was kicked up at the Cottage Gardens, Germantown road and Norris street. There was a sort of concert going on at the time. Frank Reed and a number of others; got very riotous and disorderly, and had a free fight. After considerable exertions, the police succeeded in quelling the disturbance, and arrested the ringleader, Reed. After he was arrested, he made an assault on the officer who was taking him to the Station House. He was held by Alderman Cloud in $1000 bail to answer.

WRECK NEAR ATLANTIC CITY.—The brig *Charles P. Poole*, with a cargo of 500 hhds. and 50 tierces of molasses, from Sagua, ran ashore last night, at Great Egg Harbor Bar, and has now ten feet of water in her hold. The wreckmaster, Captain Jabez Townsend, is alongside, and has transferred part of her cargo to the schooner *Baddock*. The vessel thumps badly, and there is very little prospect of saving her from destruction.

A large steamer, whose name could not be ascertained, went ashore last night at Corson's Inlet.

PASSING COUNTERFEITS.—Last evening a man named James Logan was arrested, charged by Frederick Lakemeyer with passing counterfeit money. Mr. Lakemeyer is the keeper of a lager beer and refreshment saloon on Smith's Island, and states that the prisoner tendered him in payment a $10 bill on the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, N. Y. He came back a second time and attempted to pass another note, when Mr. Lakemeyer had him arrested. He will have a hearing before Recorder Eneu this afternoon to answer the charge.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Yesterday Michael Mayher, while drunk, undertook to raise a disturbance with a peaceably disposed milkman in the neighborhood of Darby and Gray's Ferry roads. An officer undertook to quell the disturbance, when Mayher seized him, tore his shirt and coat, and used very violent language. He intimated that he was a Fenian, and threatened vengeance. He was taken before Alderman Allen, who committed him to answer.

SHOVING THE QUEER.—On Saturday Reuben Stoneback was taken into custody by Officer Rittenhouse, at Bassler's brewery, on the Germantown road. He had in his possession a counterfeit $20 note. He was also known to have had business associations with certain parties who were recently convicted of tampering with the currency of the country. Reuben was taken before United States Commissioner Hibler, who, in default of $2000 bail, committed him to answer the charge.

STEALING VEGETABLES.—Charles Moore (colored) having an honest desire to taste of the luxuries of the season, and not having the "wherewithal" to get them honestly, undertook to make a raise at the Twelfth Street Market. The consequence of this little operation was that Charlie was arrested, and held in $500 to answer the charge of larceny by Alderman Jones.

BLOWN UP IN A QUARRY.—Last Saturday afternoon, William O'Brien, while at work in Brunn's quarry, at Mayiandville, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, was blown twenty feet into the air by a premature explosion. He was injured so severely that he is not expected to recover. He leaves a wife and ten children.

DIED SUDDENLY.—A woman (name unknown) died suddenly this morning at 7 A. M., at No. 720 Cullen street.

This morning, an unknown man died at No. 727 Vincent street.

DOG THIEF.—Joseph Hall was arrested yesterday in Watson's alley, on suspicion of burglary. He was a well-known purloiner of canines. He was taken before Alderman Tunison and held in $500 bail.

TOMATOES.—
Excellent in every way
Are these vegetables famed—
By the French "love apples" named.
Raw we relish them each day.
And, when roasted, stewed, or fried,
Their charms cannot be denied.
But still *peel* them e'er you serve,
For their coats they are the worse;
Though of this rule the reverse
We in Bennett's friends observe!
Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply at the lowest prices possible.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE IMBECILITY OF PHYSICIANS! is bitterly inveighed against by venders of quack nostrums, who cannot persuade members of the profession to use or recommend their pills or powders. The proprietor of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC* has no such complaint to make—he has abundant reason to return thanks for the cordiality with which the ablest members of the profession recommend the use of the Calisaya Tonic; they know what such a medicine should be, and they know that the tonic is precisely that thing. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

THOSE WHO SUFFER from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME this hot weather in bargaining over a suit of clothes for a half an hour, but go to Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, where the lowest price is marked on the goods, and take them away.

YOU MAY CURE YOUR CHILDREN of Croup or Colic, or Toothache, or Headache, or Sleeplessness, or Suffering from Teething, or Worms, or Indigestion, or Wetting the Bed, or Catarrh, or Measles, or Whooping-Cough or Scarlet Fever, or Dipht heria, or a Bad Cold, or Hoarseness, or Running of the Ears and Deafness or even scrofula, as thousands have done and do daily, if you will only keep a case of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics in your house.
Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

GET THE BEST! THE BEST WHAT? Why, the best everything—the best clothing and food, the best sewing machine and piano, the best books and pictures, the best husband or wife, above all, the best medicines—and for all derangements and disturbances in the alimentary system this is, beyond doubt, *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
Have the largest assortment of
The most Economical,
The most Convenient,
The most Durable,
The most Ornamental,
The most Useful
Musquito Nets to be found in the country, at 723 Chesnut street, Philada phia.

"NEEDLES'
CAMPHOR
TROCHES,"
Indispensable to all tourists. Positive cure for Bowel Complaints, Choleraic Diarrhœa, etc. Made only by
C. H. NEEDLES,
TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
50 cents per Box. 1 dozen, $5.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of superior execution and finish. Persons desiring Photographs of any style can select from superb specimens at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

BUY YOUR BATHING ROBES, Oil Caps, Leather Belts, and Straw Hats for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, at Sloan's, No. 806 Market street, Philadelphia, and at his store on Cape Island, N. J.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 728 chesnut st., phila., and 35 dey st., new york."

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GLENNEY—CRILLY.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Dales Mr. JAMES M. GLENNEY to Miss SALLIE CRILLY, both of this city.

MCCURDY—PRUITT.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Maddux, Mr. STUART MCCURDY, of this city, to Miss ESTHER E. PRUITT, of Worcester county, Md.

DIED.

BARBAZETTE.—On Friday, the 20th instant, Mrs. SOPHIA BARBAZETTE, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 234 Washington avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock.

BRADFORD.—In New York city, on Friday night, ANNE BENSON BRADFORD, wife of Dr. F. S. Bradford, of Providence, R. I.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs E Besson No. 228 S. Eighth street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3½ o'clock. **

COX.—On Sunday evening, the 22d instant, BENJAMIN COX, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Fourth-day (Wednesday), the 25th instant, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his son, E. Benson Cox, No. 2105 Mount Vernon street. **

CLOPPER.—On the 11th instant, in Courtland, Ala., MARGARET K., only daughter of George K. and Charlotte T. Clopper.

MCDEVITT.—On the 22d instant, JAMES, son of Thomas and Margaret McDevitt, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Christian street, four doors below Eleventh, on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

NORTHROP.—On the morning of the 21st instant, MARY NORTHROP, widow of the late Colonel John Northrop, in her 86th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bustleton, Twenty-third Ward, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

ROCHE.—On the 22d instant, JOHN ROCHE, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1303 Filbert street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at St. John's Church. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery.

SHINKLE.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, FRANCIS SHINKLE, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends, also Paradise Grove, A. O. of D., No. 30, and the Roxborough friends of Twenty-first Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother-in-law's residence, Mrs. Brady, No. 726 Richmond street, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, July 25, instant.

THE PATENT GRADUATED MEASURE and Funnel enables you to measure from a gill to a quart, and to pour it into a bottle without using a funnel. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 825 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SEVENTY FINGERS ALL WORKED AT once upon the hands of seven persons engaged in shelling out peas or beans could not in the same time do more than one of the Patent Shelling Machines. They cost from $3 to $6. To dealers at factory prices, by the agents, TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 825 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

KEYS FOR LOCKS. NIGHT LATCHES. Padlocks. Valises etc. A large variety, and other Locksmiths' Hardware for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 825 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAIDUP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over
$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Dugar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7s

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, and entire success, Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have gained the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Cents.
1.	Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2.	" Worms, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3.	" Crying-Colic or Teething of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhœa of children or adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	" Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	" Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Ague	50
17.	" Piles, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	" Chronic, Acute, or Infectious	50
20.	" Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
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26.	" Sea-Sickness, Sickness from riding	50
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OUR PARIS LETTER.

A Glorious Day for Louis Napoleon—"Venice is Free"—Austria Beaten Everywhere in Germany—About the "Needle-Gun"—The Cry of Peace—Napoleon Will Not Leave Austria in the Lurch—The Cholera at Amiens—Celebration of "the Fourth" in the French Capital, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, July 6, 1866.

Never since there were monarchies in Europe has there been so glorious a day for a monarch as the 5th of July for Napoleon III. I cannot say that I have much sympathy for the man who, in 1852, deprived France of liberty, but I cannot help saying that this page in the history of Napoleon III is finer than all the volumes of the history of Napoleon I.

Paris was yesterday decked out with flags, and in the evening the principal establishments were brilliantly illuminated. The cry was,

"VENICE IS FREE!"

But the Italians have no hand in the victory. Victor Emanuel was beaten at Custozza, and Garibaldi lies wounded. The conqueror is Napoleon III, who, without even stirring from Paris or firing a single shot, has obtained results only to be expected after a grand battle.

The *Moniteur* (official paper) yesterday morning informed us "that the Emperor of Austria, after having shown the world that he was in no fear of Italy, and requiring all his forces against Prussia, gave up Venetia to the Emperor of the French to do what he liked with it." The enthusiasm caused by this piece of news was immense, when it was known that Austria demanded the mediation of France. There was an immediate rise in the funds at the Bourse yesterday. The Bonapartists are triumphant. Austria has been defeated everywhere. Beaten on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th ult., vanquished at Gitschin on the 2d inst., she lost on the 4th the battle of Sudowa, which had been so many days looked forward to. Benedek left 40,000 soldiers *hors de combat* on the field of battle, and one hundred and nine cannon and 20,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Prussians.

This Austrian army, which we had so much trouble to conquer in 1859, has been driven like chaff before the wind by the Prussians. It was impossible for the Emperor of Austria to keep the Quadrilateral, which required more than two hundred thousand men to defend it. He preferred giving up what he could not keep, and withdraw an army with which he may yet be able to make head against the Prussian invader. Besides which, public opinion in Austria was in favor of the cession of Venetia. It must not be thought that the Austrians are discouraged by their late defeats. The success of the Prussians may be mainly attributed to the

BREECH-LOADING NEEDLE-GUN,

which was invented by a Frenchman, Monsieur Ducanturier, formerly a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique. It was submitted to almost all European powers, and generally condemned. It is capable of firing six shots in a minute, which generally strike the legs or the chest.

In the recent engagements between the Austrians and the Prussians, the former were shot down at a distance of a hundred yards from the latter. It appears that this weapon is still more formidable than the rifled gun which did such havoc in 1859.

The morning papers have struck up to the tune of peace.

THE WAR IS AT AN END

they say. But I think they are going too fast. It is the Cabinet of the Tuileries which fans the flame now lighted in Europe. It thought that the Prussians would be beaten by the Austrians. The French military attaches following the Austrian army seemed not to have the slightest doubt of it. It was reckoned that Bismark, vanquished, would have demanded the aid of France, giving the Rhinish provinces in exchange.

The needle-gun has, however, turned the tables. Prussia is victorious, and, puffed up with pride, has no want of our aid, and will not think of giving an inch of ground to France; the German people would not hear of it. The victorious army of Bismark is on its way to Vienna, and will not like to see their laurels clipped. In case of a

REFUSAL BY PRUSSIA OF THE MEDIATION OF FRANCE,

what will the Emperor Napoleon do? In his letter addressed to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, dated June 11, he said that Austria ought to maintain its position as a leading power in Germany.

It is, therefore, not likely that after the generous conduct of Franz Joseph that Napoleon III will leave him in the lurch.

It is, at the same time, not certain that Italy will welcome the news of the cession of Venetia to France. The Cabinet of Florence, in answering the telegram from the Tuileries, stated that Italy was bound by a treaty to Prussia, and that it could not abandon its ally. There are still clouds on the horizon, and I am not so sanguine as to immediate peace. Our troops are not very far from the Belgian frontier, and there is great activity in the camp of Chalons. Our official papers are constantly attacking Belgium and its institutions, and the people of this free country are, I am told, not very easy as to the stability of their kingdom.

The fate of Europe is now in the hands of one man, the Sphynx of the Tuileries. Letters from Portugal and Spain inform me that a secret agitation is going on in both these countries to which our lord and master is not a stranger.

THE EMPRESS AT AMIENS.

The cholera is still hovering over France: it has left Nantes and other towns in Brittany for Amiens, in Picardy, where it is mowing down every day, with unsparing hand. In a population of 50,000, there are more than ninety deaths per day. H. I. M. the Empress yesterday proceeded to the scene of desolation, where she visited and comforted the sick in the hospital. A clergyman and several Sisters of Charity have already fallen victims to the dreadful scourge. The Emperor was prevented from accompanying her Majesty.

What with the cholera and the war, there is not much room left us to talk of pleasure. Paris is now full of strangers, mostly Germans, who fly from fatherland in order to avoid the horrors of war.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN PARIS.

The Americans in Paris celebrated the anniversary of the independence of the United States at the Pre-Catalan. In the Bois de Boulogne the Star-spangled Banner was to be seen floating in the garden, which in the evening was splendidly illuminated. The bust of Lincoln presided in this *fete* of liberty in a country which has lost its own by its own fault.

A grand banquet was, a few days ago, given to M. de Girardin, who, notwithstanding his sixty-two summers, is as fresh as ever. This banquet was to celebrate the hundredth performance of his play of *Le Supplice d'une Femme*. The most charming actresses of the Theatre Francaise were present.

It is only eight days ago that a political banquet was given in the very same *salon*. It was there that Prince Napoleon made a speech, in which he showed his hatred to Austria.

JOAN OF ARC.

A committee has been formed under the patronage of the town council of Rouen, to collect subscriptions for the purchase of the donjon of the castle of Philip Augustus, where Joan of Arc was submitted to the torture, and to raise a monument to her memory. That course of proceeding has met with unanimous support, and the humbiest of the patriotic contribute to the object. The tower will be preserved and the monument raised—a worthy homage being thus paid to the memory of the heroine who released us from the English yoke, and secured the triumph of our imperilled nationality. The Emperor, sympathizing in this praiseworthy act has subscribed 10,000 francs.

Kossuth and the Hungarians.

The following proclamation has been circulated among the Magyar soldiers of the Austrian army in Italy:—

Hungarians!—With the help of Italy's heroic and honest king, in the sacred name of our country and God, the flag of Magyar independence is hoisted anew, and it counts upon your service. Here is your place of honor and duty. Austria is our enemy, not Italy. The true sons of our country have never found in Austria augat but a hangman, a jailer, insult and misery. Italy gave shelter, bread, and kindness to the banished Hungarians. If the Magyars were to repay this double treatment by supporting Austria in her efforts to put down Italy's freedom, the curse of the just God would be on them. Italy a one has a right to Venetia. It is hers—her own offspring. Italy is for the Italians, Hungary for the Hungarians. Out with Austria from Italy, out with her from Hungary. Nature's law, justice, requires it. You owe no allegiance to the Austrians. You have been dragged to the battle-field against your will, in violation of the law, by arbitrary enrolment. You owe Austria no fidelity. That perjured race has been excluded from Hungary's throne since 1849, by the will of the liberated nation, and the law which pronounced it expulsed for ever warned all Hungarians to beware serving it under the penalty of treason.

That law is still in vigor; it has never been recalled. So, then, your faithfulness, bravery, and allegiance are only due to your country. Would you be deserters from your national cause by remaining in the service of its mortal enemy? He is the runaway who stays with Austria to uphold her in torturing, degrading, and ruining his own native land. Here or there, fight you must. Fight, then, for your country's good, not for the benefit of your country's oppressors. By crowding under our national flag the war may be concluded soon, and cost less blood. By remaining under the Hapsburg flag you would bleed away for a long time, since the war would, by your very gallantry, be protracted indefinitely. Leave, then, those abhorred ranks. Come here, my braves! There victory itself is a curse for you. Here death itself is rich in blessings from your country. I await you. And I call upon you also in the name of Garibaldi, who is with us ready to draw his glorious sword on behalf of Hungary, which will rise and break her chains. You must have a Magyar's heart still, in spite of the Austrian uniform and servitude which keep down its beatings. In Hungarian hands the very sword and bayonet must think. Behold, then, your occasion for reasoned and hearty action. Up, hasten to where the tri-color floats. There is glory and honor to be gained—your post is there. This appeal to your patriotism is made by me in virtue of the leadership which our nation has entrusted me with of old to achieve the cause of her independence. I call upon you in the name of God and the nation, and in the sacred name of our country I command you to leave the service of Austria, and to come here, where duty to Hungary awaits you. Hurrah for the King of Italy! Hurrah for the Italo-Hungarian alliance! Hurrah (*éljen*) for our country. (Signed) LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Dated from the Royal Italian Camp, June 24, 1866.

Our Candidate for Congress.

From the Lancaster Express.

There is perhaps no man who has made for himself a more honorable record of unswerving fidelity to the Union cause, during the past years of national peril, than Hon. William D. Kelley, one of Pennsylvania's ablest and most devoted representatives in Congress. Sixteen years ago we had the pleasure of advocating his claims in a Philadelphia journal, and through that became intimately acquainted with the man. Then, neither he nor the writer occupied the same relative position to parties which we do to-day; but Judge Kelley was then the same in principle that he is now—a Democrat in the truest sense—an earnest advocate of equal rights for all men. Always the disciple of truth, it is not surprising that our great national emergency found him a radical, for truth is ever radical. Nor is it surprising that a man of Judge Kelley's stamp should be found as unselfish among friends as he is fearless among foes. Although his name is prominent among those mentioned in connection with United States Senator, he promptly waives all claims urged by his friends in his own behalf, and seconds our nomination of that old pioneer of freedom and equal rights, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, with that sincerity and zeal which characterizes all of Judge Kelley's public acts. In giving our great Commoner to the State at large, Lancaster county will not think the less of Judge Kelley for the graceful and just manner in which he urges the local sacrifice in the following leiter:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—J. M. W. Geist, Esq.—Dear Sir—A friend has done me the kindness to send me a copy of your paper of the 10th instant, in which you present Thaddeus Stevens as a candidate for the United States Senate, and say that he "will be the unanimous choice of the Union men of the district, and no politician who has any regard for the fitness of things will venture to oppose resolutions instructing the delegates to support the distinguished statesman who has given to Lancaster county a national reputation." I pray you not to present Mr. Stevens as a local candidate. He belongs to Pennsylvania, and the story of his life-long devotion to truth and justice and freedom is among her richest treasures. His name will be dear to the coming generations of Pennsylvanians, as those of Otis and Adams are to the people of Massachusetts. I have been flattered by seeing my name connected with the senatorial contest; but as a Pennsylvanian I would find more to gratify my pride in his election without opposition in the Union party than in my own, at the end of a generous contest with worthy competitors. I hope, therefore, that you will present the name of the great radical, the great commoner of the Keystone State, to her people, and ask them to honor themselves by crowning his life-long devotion to their best interests with an uncontested election to the United States Senate.

Yours very truly, WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday afternoon, a few moments before 5 o'clock, just as it commenced to rain, a stroke of lightning struck one of the turrets on the tower of St. Thomas' Church in Elm street. The turret struck was on the southwest corner of the tower. The lightning entered the tower, passing diagonally across it, and coming out between the wall and the edge of the roof on the front side near the tower and over the entrance to Sheffield building, tearing out and throwing down ten or fifteen of the stones in the front wall for a few feet below the roof. In striking the turret the cap-stone, which consisted of two stones carved to a point, fell off and struck the roof twenty feet or more below, passing through the roof, making a large hole, and also making two holes in the floor at the head of the stairs, and knocking off the lath and plaster below. The stones were stopped by the floor, although they caused nearly as much damage as if they had gone through. In the tower the lightning tore the woodwork some, but did no great damage. Had it passed to the main body of the building below, the damage caused would have been very great.—*Hartford Journal, 18th.*

LINCOLN IN ITALY.—A popular life of Abraham Lincoln in Italian has been published at Florence, Italy. It is sold for the benefit of the freedmen.

Probable Capture of Lamirande, the French Swindler.

Ernest Sureau Lamirande escaped from a Deputy United States Marshal in this city on the 3d instant, and a reward of two thousand dollars was offered for his recapture. The Washington *Star* of last evening says a foreigner, apparently an Italian, who has been stopping at Willard's Hotel for several days, under the name of A. E. Burnette, was arrested in that city on suspicion that he was Lamirande. He was locked up as police headquarters. He appeared to be distressed by the fact of his arrest, and very uneasy when told by the officers that they would inquire about him in New York. The officers left him in the ante-room, the cells being very uncomfortable. About four o'clock, Sergeant Reed, sitting in the trial room, heard a fearful groaning in the ante-room, as if some one was in a dying condition. Entering the room he saw the prisoner lying upon the floor, his arms quivering, his legs drawn up, and his eyes rolling around wildly and desperately, as if he was in the agony of death. His body was bare, and just across the left breast was a scratch from which a few drops of blood had oozed. A surgeon was called, and after an examination of the wound, it was concluded that the apparent attempt to commit suicide was only a ruse. The police sergeant said to him, "Look here, old fellow, if you don't get up we'll put you back in the cell." The prisoner took the hint, and immediately got up as well as ever, "barring" the wound. The detectives will hold him until they receive a reply from New York with regard to him.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 20th.*

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JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.

SAILER & STEVENSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD Street,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuth1m

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of eight writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on Wednesday, August 1, 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

60 Barrels of Whisky, in lots of one up to fourteen barrels.

Also 6 Stills and 3 hhds of Molasses.

And at 3 o'clock P. M., same date, at the Eighteenth Ward Police Station House, TRENTON Avenue, near Dauphin street,

100 Empty Molasses hhds

P. C. ELLMAKER,

7 18 wfm6t U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

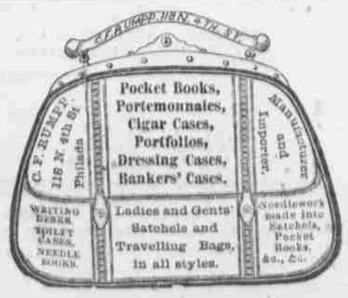
MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

5 barrels Killikinick Smoking Tobacco, 12 boxes Tobacco Scraps, 6 hogsheads Tobacco Scraps, 5 tierces Tobacco Scraps, 1 large Press, 1 Cutting Machine, 1 Stove and Pipe.

P. C. ELLMAKER,

U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1866 7 17 tu th s6t



WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street,

If anything was wanted to prov the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it: there is no a coholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation on such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,

Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK September 3 1858

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,

Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D

State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 1

LONGWORTH'S

CELEBRATED

CATAWBA WINES.

J. W HAMMAR,

SOLE AGENT,

(5 14 thsm23

No. 620 MARKET Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK,

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bylleux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 5

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 18 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 s

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,

Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

2 22 tj Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

3 6 5 No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co's Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 5 No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,

5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $250,000 which Mortgage is dated the 1st day of November A. D. 1860 and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November A. D. 1860 in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SON'S, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and as "the Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861 in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Centre on the 26th day of February A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 40, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes iron timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereby.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receiving to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale of premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee.
No. 42 South Third Street

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and so to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time, advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee will, on the 7th day of September, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four-tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER,
6 29 10t Trustee

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

1 4 wfm5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $250,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 353 4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859 in mortgage book F, page 176, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots, and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street,

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney at Law,
No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Corn

THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN.

Military Experiences.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES IN ACTION, AND VAST SUPERIORITY OF THE PRUSSIAN SMALL ARM.

From the London Times, July 4.

The great lesson to be learned by military men from the present war in Germany is the irresistible superiority of breech-loading rifles in action. The Austrian army in Bohemia was supposed to be numerically stronger than the Prussian; it contained a far larger proportion of veteran soldiers and probably of scientific officers; it was commanded by a man second in reputation to no general in Europe; it was fighting on the defensive for a cause which, as against the invaders, is a good one, and in a country of which the population is loyal to the House of Hapsburg; and yet it has been gradually driven back, with a loss estimated by the Prussians at thirty or forty thousand men, and is now said to be greatly dispirited by the series of reverses which it has sustained. It was for some time supposed that "strategical reasons" of an unexplained and mysterious nature might have induced Marshal Benedek to fall back, point by point, towards a position selected by himself for a general engagement. This supposition is no longer tenable. It is altogether incredible that such a resistance as was offered by the Austrians at Skalicz, Trautenau, and Munchengratz was a feint, after all, or that Gitschin was allowed to be stormed, and Prince Frederick Charles to effect a junction with the Crown Prince, in the hope of drawing the enemy to the battle-ground between Koniggratz and Josephstadt, where nothing but a decisive victory could avail Austria, and where a crushing defeat might open to the Prussians a way to Vienna. In these sanguinary conflicts the Austrian troops fought obstinately and well, but they were fairly beaten—and they were beaten, according to all the accounts that have reached us, by the more rapid fire of the Prussian infantry. From first to last it is the needle-gun that has apparently carried the day, and the needle-gun is simply a breech-loading rifle of very indifferent quality. In principle, as well as in construction, it is not to be compared with several breech-loading rifles manufactured by English makers; but, imperfect as it is, it has proved quite good enough to secure victory for the Prussians in almost every encounter. If we refer to the letter of our correspondent at the headquarters of the First Prussian army, we find ample proofs of its extraordinary effect. It was this which mainly enabled the Prussians to force the passage of the bridge over the Iser at Podoli, between Turnau and Munchengratz. The Austrians had occupied the village through which the road passes towards the bridge, and commanded all the approaches from windows and barricades thrown up across the street. But the Prussian riflemen "fired about three times before the Austrians, armed only with muzzle-loading rifles, were able to reply." This more than compensated for any disadvantage in numbers or position, and the Austrians seem to have been completely overmatched. "In the street, the Austrian soldiers, huddled together and encumbered with clumsy ramrods, were unable to load with ease, and could return no adequate fire to that of the Prussians, while these, from the advantage of a better arm, poured their quick volleys into an almost defenseless crowd." It was the same at the railway bridge, about two hundred yards distant, where a like struggle was going on simultaneously. "Here, too," says our correspondent, 'the needle-gun showed its advantage over the old-fashioned weapons of the' Austrians; for the latter fell in the proportion of six to one Prussian.' At last the former retreated, leaving most, if not all, of their killed and wounded on the field; and it was found that not only was the number of Austrian dead much greater, but that in the hospitals "the proportion of wounded Austrians to wounded Prussians was as five to one."

These are startling results, and yet they are no more than any one unfettered by military prejudices would have anticipated. There may be still some lingering doubts among old hands as to whether a breech-loader shoots as "hard"—in other words, carries quite as far—as a muzzle-loader, but the better opinion is that, if held straight, it is fully equal to its awkward rival in this respect, while no one ever ventured to doubt that it does much greater execution. Now, a battle strongly resembles a battue, with this difference, that coolness and self-possession are far rarer and of far more importance. If sportsmen are often flurried by the difficulty of loading fast enough while birds are getting up on all sides, how can young soldiers be expected to keep their heads clear and their hands steady in the process of ramming down while they are themselves under fire? From this point of view, another remark made by our correspondent with the Prussian army deserves serious consideration. It is not only in rapidity of discharge and in safety of loading, that breech-loading rifles surpass muzzle-loaders, but also in the average direction of aim. "A man with a musket on the nipple of which he has to place a cap naturally raises the muzzle in the air, and in the hurry and excitement of action often forgets to lower it and only sends his bullet over the heads of the opposite ranks, while the soldier armed with a breech-loading musket keeps his muzzle down, and if in haste he fires it off without raising the butt to his shoulder, his shot still takes effect, though often low; and a proof of this is that very many of the Austrian prisoners are wounded in the legs." The only objection, indeed, which is urged against the breech-loading system for weapons to be used in war is one that answers itself. It is said that regiments would fire away their ammunition so fast it would be impossible to keep them supplied. This is as much as to say that soldiers must be exposed to the certainty of being mown down by enemies firing three shots to their one because otherwise ammunition might be wasted, and the means of transport must be increased. It might be sufficient to reply that in the Prussian army these obstacles are not found insuperable, but where common sense is decisive of a question it seems needless to invoke experience.

Without experience, however, no reform involving considerable expense is likely to find favor with heads of departments in this country. It is on this ground that we have invited attention to the experiments which have lately been tried on the largest scale in real warfare, and we now most earnestly represent the urgent necessity of profiting by them. It was but last month that Marshal Benedek encouraged his troops to despise the alleged superiority of Prussian firearms, and to rely on the bayonet, and we already see the consequences. Every one knows that bayonets are seldom actually crossed; when they are crossed it by no means follows that those who carry the worst rifles will give the most vigorous thrust, and before they are crossed it is certain that rapidity of fire will tell fatally. With these facts before us not a day should be lost in arming our own infantry with breech-loaders of the best available pattern. There is no official in the War Department who would himself think of using a muzzle-loader in cover shooting if he had the option of a breech-loader, or who would like to confront, with the former, an enemy provided with the latter. Then why delay to place the better weapon in the hands of our army? The smaller the force we maintain as compared with our neighbors, and the greater the difficulty we experience in recruiting it, the more essential it is that we should forthwith appropriate an improvement which multiplies its effective strength, and makes one man, under certain circumstances, a match for two or three. Whether the single breech-loader, or some repeating rifle, like that of Spencer, adopted in the United States, would on the whole be more serviceable, is a matter to be discussed by professional connoisseurs. Spencer's rifle is a "seven shooter" and all seven charges are put in at once into a chamber in the stock, but as the breech must be opened after each shot to get rid of the empty cartridge, it is possible that very little time is gained and some risk of derangement incurred by this additional complication. Such points may safely be left to the judgment of scientific officers, but the expediency of substituting breech-loaders for muzzle-loaders is another affair. Scientific officers will never succeed, by themselves, in forcing the change upon the authorities, and the only power capable of doing so is the power of public opinion.

THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN TELLS.

Major Von Hagen, commanding the 2d Battalion of the 31st, which was following the Jagers on the first sound of the firing, had put his troops into double quick time, and was soon up to reinforce the riflemen. It was now nearly dark, and the flashes of the rifles, the reports of the shots, and the shouts of the combatants were almost the only indications of the positions of the troops; yet it could be seen that the rapid fire of the needle-gun was telling on the Austrian line in the road, and the advancing cheers of the Prussians showed that they were gaining ground.

Then while the exchange of shots was still proceeding rapidly between the window-gratings of the farmhouse and the Prussian firing parties who had extended into a cornfield on the right of the highway, there was a sudden pause in the firing on the road, for the Jagers, supported by the 31st, had made a dash and were bearing the Austrians back beyond the farmhouse to where the cottages of the village closed on each side of the road, and where the defenders had hastily thrown some hewn down willow trees as a barricade across the way.

DASH AT A BARRICADE.

Then the tumult of the fight increased. Darkness had completely closed in, and the moon had not yet risen; the Prussians pressed up to the barricade, the Austrians stoutly stood their ground behind it, and three paces distant, assailants and defenders poured their fire into each other's breasts. Little could be seen, though the flashes of the discharges cast a fitful light over the surging masses, but in the pauses of the firing the voices of the officers were heard encouraging their men, and half stifled shrieks or gurgling cries told that the bullets were truly aimed. This was too severe to endure. The Prussians firing much more quickly, and in the narrow street, where neither side could show their whole strength, not feeling the inferiority of numbers, succeeded in tearing away the barricade, and slowly pressed their adversaries back along the village street.

Yet the Austrians fought bravely, and their plans for the defense of the houses had been skilfully though hastily made; from every window muskets flashed out fire, and sent bullets into the thick ranks of the advancing Prussians, while on each balcony, behind a wooden barricade, Jagers crouched to take their deadly aim; but in the street the soldiers, huddled together and encumbered with clumsy ramrods, were unable to load with ease, and could return no adequate fire to that of the Prussians, while these, from the advantage of a better arm, poured their quick volleys into an almost defenseless crowd.

The Needle-Gun in the French Army.

From La Presse of July 7.

It is wrong to believe that the French Government had not for a long time had its attention directed to the needle-gun. The substitution of this gun for the common ordnance musket was actually decided upon immediately after the war in Denmark. But as this would entail an expense of fifty millions, it was resolved, as a commendable measure of economy, to proceed with the change only gradually. The experiments at the camp of Chalons have shown, in fact, that three or four days are enough to familiarize our soldiers completely with the handling of this new gun.

The War Department has already manufactured 50,000 needle-guns on an improved model, and it has found that, with very little expense and in very short time, the rifled guns in our arsenals can be adapted to the new system.

The Prussian Needle-Gun.

When the war now raging in Europe was only a possibility of the future, it was said that Bismark was determined to precipitate hostilities, because he believed that in her own exclusive possession of the needle-gun Prussia had the power to remodel the map of Europe at her will, even with great odds against her. The tenor of the late news seems to indicate that the confidence felt at Berlin in this new weapon was well founded; and correspondents and editors everywhere concur in extolling the superiority of the needle-gun to all other small arms now in use.

The needle-gun was originally invented in 1835, although of course many improvements have since been made on the first idea. The credit of the invention belongs to Mr. Dreyse, the manufacturer of arms at Sommerda; but in some respects the weapon is similar to and an improvement upon the breech-loading musket of Norway. It is simply a breech-loading rifle, the cartridge of which is exploded by the intrusion of a needle into the fulminate attached to it, the needle being propelled by a soiral spring. There is no secret about its mechanism; and the only thing about it which there would be the least difficulty in copying, is the composition used as a fulminate. This, says a foreign correspondent—

"Is a compound of ingredients known only to one man—the inventor; and so determined is the Government that the secret shall not escape, that that man is guarded night and day by a squad of twelve soldiers; every letter which he writes is inspected, and he is not allowed to communicate orally with any person except in the presence of his guard."

The rifle part of the barrel is thirty-six inches long, and has a calibre of six-tenths of an inch, with four grooves, having a twist of five-elevenths in the length of the barrel. The breadth of these is about a quarter of an inch, and the depth three-hundredths of an inch. There is an unrifled chamber for a bed of the cartridge, of a diameter slightly larger than the calibre of the barrel, and enlarging a very little at the rear to admit the cartridge after repeated discharges. Where the chamber unites with the grooves there is a gradual slope to facilitate the passage of the ball, and prevent too sudden a compression.

The barrel is screwed into a cylinder, which holds together the mechanism of the piece. The contrivance by which the trigger pushes forward the needle is too complicated to be described here without diagrams, nor is it essential. The cartridge is of course peculiar. The fulminate is between the powder and the ball, so that the needle has to go through the powder. The ball is sphero-conical, weighing 450 grains. The charge of powder is 56 grains. The weight of a gun complete is between ten and eleven pounds.

The advantages of the arm, besides the great one of celerity of fire, are the simplicity of the mechanism, which can be taken apart without a screw-driver or other implement; the safety and ease with which it may be cleansed; the convenience of loading in a limited space or on horseback; the certain and uniform filling of the grooves; the reduced charge consequent upon the entire consumption of the powder, and the disuse of the ramrod. The chief objection brought against it has been that firing so rapidly the soldier would be apt to forget to aim, and so waste more ammunition than in the old weapons.—*Boston advertiser.*

A writer in the Albany *Argus* says:—"About fourteen years ago the writer of this was introduced to the inventor of the needle-gun. He is a German gunsmith and a native of Berlin. He examined his rifle in all its details, and took drawings of its several parts. It was patented in the United States, and the inventor visited this country for the purpose of inducing our Government to adopt it for the use of the army. Its cartridges were pronounced unsafe for use by the officers of the Bureau to whom it was sent for examination, but the Prussians know how to use them, and they are most unsafe to those against whom they are directed. Probably we have now some breech-loaders equal, if not superior to the needle-gun, and Wesley Richard's English breech-loader, which has lately been furnished to several British regiments, has a sliding breech with a screw joint nearly similar to that of the German Zund Needle."

ANOTHER ARREST.—A man named McGinnigas was arrested at Harrisburg, and brought to the jail in this place, on Tuesday, charged with the murder of the Squibb family. We are told that he is a resident of the vicinity of Harrisburg, and that he confessed that he had murdered three persons, and that he expected to be hung for the crime. Upon making this confession that it was supposed that it was the murder of the Squibb family he alluded to, and was accordingly arrested as being the perpetrator of that horrid deed. It is said the confession was made on Monday, the day of the murder.—*York (Pa.) Press.*

CANADA.

Proceedings in Parliament—Report of Special Trade Commission in Relation to their Visit to the West Indies and South America—Charges of Bribery and Corruption Against the Government Party, Etc.

REPORT O THE WEST INDIA TRADE COMMISSION.

OTTAWA, July 18.—The report of the Trade Commission who visited the West Indies, Brazil, and other countries, to open trade with Canada to replace that lost by the termination of the Reciprocity treaty, has been submitted to Parliament. It is rather doleful in its general tone. The Commission give a voluminous and melancholy account of their adventures abroad, and wind up with recommending the establishment of a fortnightly steamship line from Halifax to St. Thomas, touching at Portland; that a contract be made with the United States to carry the Canadian mails abroad by every steamer sailing to Mexico, the West Indies, or South America from American ports, and the mails of those countries back to Canada by the returning steamer; that a weekly line of steamers be established between Montreal and Halifax; that the Inter-Colonial Railroad be constructed as soon as possible; that means be taken to procure a reduction of the duties placed on Canadian products in the countries visited; that an assimilation be obtained of the tariffs in the British West Indies on Canadian staple products; and that a sound system of legislation be adopted in the British provinces to foster trade in general.

This is the whole sum of the report, in the comparative tables showing the great trade of America with these countries, and the insignificance of Canadian commerce, be excepted. The whole thing breathes scarcely a word of comfort and sounds like a wail of despondency.

THE MINISTRY CHARGED WITH NON-FULFILMENT OF THEIR PROMISES.

The opposition tried to spur up the coalition to-day, and Mr. Dorion made a speech, charging them with neglecting and delaying the public business and failing to fulfil the promises so frequently reiterated, that certain great questions would be brought up at various times now past, though Parliament had met in the dog days especially to decide on them. The Attorney-General and Finance Minister made unsatisfactory explanations, and Mr. Dorion told them that they had not fulfilled their promises in a single instance on the questions he referred to, and he demanded that the House should go into committee on the estimates. Some objections were made, but the Ministry finally yielded the point, and the House is now in committee on the estimates. They will bring up every topic, and there may be some interesting debates upon them. The small Liberal party certainly contains all the little ability of the Canadian Legislature. Foppery and fogyism rule the roost here.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Another scene has just occurred in the House of Assembly. Mr. J. P. McDonald charged the Government with bribing members to sustain them. An instance was called for, and Mr. McDonald said that the purchase of the Slides, on the Ottawa river, from the member for Pontiac, was on condition of obtaining his support as well as the Slides. The member for Pontiac indignately denied this, and retorted that when Mr. McDonald was at the head of the Government he wanted to buy his Slides if he would sustain the Government, of which he was then head. This Mr. McDonald emphatically denied. Mr. Wright said he distinctly remembered it. Mr. Holton called for time and place of occurrence, which Wright described. Mr. McDonald said it was not only not true, but that he had never spoken ten words to the gentleman since he had been in the Government. The member for Pontiac said this was not true.

Mr. Holton pronounced the whole scene discreditable, and said that such hasty charges should not be made as those made against Mr. McDonald, of which he did not remember a word. The member for Pontiac reiterated the charge, and Mr. Wright gave what he alleged to be some of the words of the conversation, all of which Mr. McDonald emphatically contradicted. At length the Attorney-General arose and commenced a soothing speech, which did not soothe the combatants in the least, and they arose, one after the other, and pronounced the statements and counterstatements untrue all round. Mr. McKenzie and other speakers spoke of the disgraceful character of the scene, and called upon the disputants to return to some sort of reason. One of the speakers said he was tired witnessing such scenes in the House. It was the most disreputable occurrence, perhaps, ever witnessed in any legislative body.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

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BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $125
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

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DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains Table Covers Carpets Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and renovated in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfect in without injury to the stuff Also Flags and Banners All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

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12 mtbs6 No. 510 RACE Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 50 cents per week; 12 lbs daily 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, at 05 per week. Depot, No 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS, JOHN S. MYERS

6 1

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8:55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1:40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:43 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., connecting with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6:50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12:20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Express trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 2:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:55 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:35 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 9:00 P.M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:57 P. M. and 1:05 P. M. and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:45 A. M. and 9:45 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:52 A. M. and 11:50 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:55 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:33 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada, the following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

EXCURSION TICKETS

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays at reduced rates to be had only at the Ticket Office at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Fort Clinton and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2 3-P. M., 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 9½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9:10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9:10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:40 minutes A. M., 12:40, 6:40 and 9:25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7:50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 6 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7¾, 8 20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1½, 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 2:30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.

At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 8:15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:20 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street or BEEKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry) commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866 Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6:30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M. Express

Leave Bridgeton 7:15 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. Freight 6:30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Freight 5:45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6:55 A. M. and 6:38 P. M. Freight 11:03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 9:00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of express business. A Special messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4:45 P. M., arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

H. W. GWINNER General Ticket Agent, Phila.

A. L. TYLER General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore's.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

TRAINS FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—At 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare 3 00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4:5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Delivierie, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 7:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves from Street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains

Adams's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8:00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11:00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12 00 M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 5:00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10:00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11:10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12:40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8:20 "
Columbia Train	at 9:00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12:40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4 10 "
Day Express	at 5:50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7:30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9:50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change or care.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9:00 A. M. and 7:00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6:50 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 621 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Rail roads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Tienton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Delaware and Flemington the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 3 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the L

[Continued from the First Page.]

Regiment, the heir of the House of Savoy gave splendid proofs of the valor which is the ancient heritage of his family.

The cavalry of this army corps, particularly the light cavalry regiment of Alexandria maintained by vigorous charges the defensive positions of the two divisions. The enemy's cavalry sustained heavy losses, and their efforts were constantly paralyzed.

But matters did not progress so favorably on the heights. When the Ceral and Sirtori divisions, having left their positions of Monzambano and Valeggio, entered the narrow and tortuous roads which they had to take in order to reach their destinations at Castelnuovo and Sona, they encountered formidable positions occupied by powerful lines of troops and numerous artillery. They took up a position on the lateral heights, holding a line passing through the heights of Montevento and Santa Lucia col Trone, which should not be confounded with Santa Lucia di Verona.

The Brignone division, which encountered less obstacles in its march, reached Custozza without resistance; but found the opposite heights of Berettara occupied by the Austrians. A sharp cannonade commenced between the two lines, in which the enemy had a great advantage in numbers and position. Our attack was therefore arrested; the enemy himself assumed the offensive, and it is our defense of the positions eventually occupied which forms the principal feature of the fierce contest of the day.

It is not now possible for me to enter into particulars of the various phases of the battle. The contest was long and honorable to our arms, but the constant arrival of reinforcements on the enemy's side, the increasing number of guns with which they covered the heights in the occupation of their troops, and above all the fatigue of the troops, who had been marching since the morning, or fighting under a burning sun, decided the day against us. It was not until they had sustained serious losses that the Ceraio and Brignone divisions first, and subsequently the Sirtori division, the flanks of which were uncovered, fell back, the 1st and 3d on Valeggio, and the 2d upon Molini di Volta.

The retreat was effected without disorder, owing to the measures taken by Generals Durando and Pianelli.

General Pianelli, who remained with his division on the right bank of the Mincio, against Peschiera, seeing the unfavorable turn taken by the engagement in which the Ceralo division was engaged, crossed the Mincio upon his own responsibility with four guns, and arrived in time to arrest the march of the enemy's columns, which were endeavoring to turn the left of that brigade. He repulsed them, and made several hundred prisoners. General Durando, who had previously formed a reserve corps of four battalions of bersaglieri, four batteries, and a brigade of cavalry, proceeded with it in order to afford support on the heights before and to the north of Valeggio; and, protected by the firm and obstinate resistance made by this reserve, we were enabled to cross the Mincio without being pursued.

The 1st Army Corps had numerous losses. The wounding of General Durando, the commander of the corps, two brigade commanders of the Brignone Division, Prince Amadeus and Gozzani, General Ceralo, commanding the 1st Division, and the death of General Villarey, one of the brigade commanders, had serious consequences by causing a want of unity in the command.

The King witnessed the engagement from a position between Custozza and Villafranca, and it was not until after the retreat of the Brignone Division that, seeing him too much exposed, I was able with great difficulty to prevail upon him to proceed to Valeggio and recross the Mincio.

From an early hour in the morning I had stationed myself between Valeggio and Villafranca, on the top of Torre Gherla, in order to be able to view the whole movement in this intermediate position between the hills and the plain. I placed the Brignone division in position on the heights of Custozza, and saw it engaged before Villafranca, but the covered ground prevented me from forming a general idea of the state of things so that I pushed forwards towards the village where I assured myself that matters were going well with us. I then returned rapidly in the opposite direction, and rejoined the Brignone division at Custozza, with the intention of pushing it forward to Somma-Campagna. I then saw the heights of Barettaro already occupied and the action above described take place between our positions and those of the enemy, which resulted to our disadvantage, because the Brignone division, notwithstanding an energetic resistance, was compelled to quit the position of Custozza.

Persuaded on the one hand that matters were going on well in the plain, and on the other that the principal effort of the day was being decided on the heights, I sent word to General della Rocca, commanding the 3d Army Corps, to hold his position before Villafranca, where there was little to fear, and to send assistance as soon as possible toward Custozza. I proceeded to Goito in order to secure this position and support the retreating troops by those of the 2d Corps which should have arrived there.

On reaching Goito I sent an officer of my staff to Valeggio, with orders to hold that point as long as possible, and that in case of need the troops of the 1st Corps should assemble at Volta. I sent another officer to General della Rocca to learn the result of the counter attack at Custozza, which he had effected on the right of the 1st Corps.

At 5 o'clock in the evening General della Rocca still maintained his ground in the position before Villafranca with the Prince Humbert and Bixio divisions, and had detached to the assault of Custozza and Monte Torre the Govone and Cugia divisions.

The attack had been very brilliant and crowned with full success. The positions were retaken from the enemy, but the left being left unprotected by the retreat of the Sirtori division, and the enemy's forces increasing, it was impossible for us to hold them and to profit by this important success.

The two divisions had to withdraw from the captured heights, and it was no longer, therefore, possible even to hold the position of Villafranca.

The general retreat was effected by the Govone and Cugia divisions, by way of Valeggio, and those of Humbert and Bixio upon Goito. The Bixio division and the cavalry formed the rearguard in very good order.

During the night the 3d Corps, with all its material, was so able to recross the Mincio—half at Valeggio, half at Goito—and took up its position between Goito and Cerlungo.

The 1st Corps re formed at Volta.

The positions of the army on the 25th were—the 1st Corps at Volta and Cavrina, the 2d at Goito (with the exception of three brigades which remained before Mantua), the 3d Corps and the cavalry at Cerlungo.

The enemy did not harass us, and even did not show himself on this side of the Mincio, which proves the losses he sustained and the disorder into which he had been thrown.

After the failure of our attempt to take up a position between the Mincio and the Adige, in order to separate the fortresses one from the other, the position occupied by the army on the 25th became too far advanced and without object. Consequently, on the 26 instant, a movement of concentration behind the Oglio was ordered, and effected with the greatest order.

Our cavalry commands a large zone of territory in our front. The enemy's cavalry make incursions from time to time upon the abandoned territory.

I cannot yet state with accuracy our losses on the 24th instant, but I am happy to attest that the spirit of the army is excellent, and that it impatiently awaits fresh combats.

We have taken from the enemy about 1500 prisoners. From their replies, from the names of the regiments to which they belong, and other information, we learn that we certainly had opposed to us in the battle of the 24th, the 5th, 7th, and 9th Army Corps, besides a reserve division and two cavalry brigades. The enemy's forces amounted, therefore, to about 80,000 men.

The General of the Army,
ALFONSO LA MARMORA.

ANOTHER ROYAL WEDDING.

Marriage of the Princess Helena, of England, to Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenburg—Brilliant Scenes and Magnificent Toilettes, Etc

From the Times, July 6.

On the 5th the Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, third daughter of her Majesty, was united in marriage to his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenburg. The ceremony was performed in the private chapel attached to the royal apartments in Windsor Castle. Any one acquainted with the habitual aspect of the private chapel must have felt some difficulty in recognizing it under its novel guise.

Forward from the altar rails, the ordinary sittings of reading desk, pews, etc., had all been cleared and ranges of chairs substituted, leaving just sufficient room for the bridal party in the centre, while over head new gallery accommodation was erected, so that double or treble the ordinary number of occupants was accommodated. It was nearly 12 o'clock when the distinguished guests began to arrive, but before that hour officers of the household and Yeomen of the Guard were moving in and out and breaking the stillness of the little chapel.

The members of the royal family stood in a double line behind the bride and bridegroom; her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Leiningen to the left of the altar on the side next her Royal Highness the Princess Helena; the King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, Princes Arthur and Leopold, and the Duchess of Cambridge at the opposite side, to the right of the altar.

In the central space, but at some little distance from the rails, were the bridesmaids and trainbearers of her Royal Highness, consisting of eight unmarried daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls, viz.:—Lady Margaret Elizabeth Scott, second daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch; Lady Laura Phipps, daughter of the Marquis of Normandy; Lady Mary Fitzwilliam; second daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam; Lady Muriel Sarah Campbell, second daughter of the Earl of Cawdor; Lady Caroline Elizabeth Gordon Lennox, eldest daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Alberta Frances Anne Hamilton, sixth daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn; Lady Alexandrina Victoria Murray, youngest sister of the Earl of Dunmore; Lady Ernestine Emma Horatio Edgcumbe, only sister of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

It was remarked with satisfaction that her Majesty, though adhering to the deep mourning which has become characteristic of the royal attire, introduced into it certain modifications tending to relieve the sombre effect. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, of which his Royal Highness is Colonel, and the Duke of Edinburgh the uniform of his naval rank. Their Royal Highnesses the Princes Arthur and Leopold wore the Highland dress, which has always been a favorite costume with younger members of the royal family.

The Queen wore a dress of black moire antique, embroidered with a long crape veil falling from under a crown of diamonds, with necklace and diamond ornaments. The Princess Helena wore a wedding dress of rich white satin, covered with Honiton point lace, and trimmed with bouquets of orange blossom and myrtle, under a white satin train, lined with white glace, and trimmed round with Honiton lace, mixed with cordons of orange blossom and myrtle. Wedding wreath of orange blossom and myrtle under a splendid veil of Honiton lace. The pattern of the lace was an elegant design of ivy, rose, and myrtle.

The Princess Louisa wore a white glace petticoat covered with tulle illusion trimmed with Brussels point lace under a body, and pointed tunic of blue satin trimmed with point lace and blue and frosted silver ornaments. Coiffure, a wreath of blush roses and silver tulle veil. The dress of the Princess Beatrice consisted of a blue satin dress trimmed with point lace, and blue and frosted silver ornaments. Coiffure, a wreath of blush roses and silver tulle veil.

The ladies acting as bridesmaids were dressed in white glace dresses covered with plaitings and bouillonee of tulle under a tunic of silver tulle, which was looped up on one side with a chatelaine of pink roses, forget-me-nots, and white heather; the body and skirts were also trimmed with branches of pink roses, forget-me-nots, and heather; coiffure, a wreath of pink roses, forget-me-nots, and heather, with long tulle veil.

The Princess Helena's travelling dress consisted of a white glace slip under a dress of fine white Swiss muslin trimmed with Valenciennes lace, bonnet of white tulle trimmed with orange blossom, and a large mantle of white China crepe lined with white silk and trimmed with white silk and trimmed with fancy chenille and silk fringe and ornaments.

The service was performed by the Lord Primate. The Queen in person gave away the bride, responding to the inquiry made by the Primate with a gesture full of dignity and determination.

The ceremony over the bride was warmly embraced by her Majesty and the Prince of Wales; and leaning upon the arm of her husband, her Royal Highness was then conducted to the White Drawing-room, the royal procession attending and accompanying them, and in the presence of the dignitaries of the Church the registry of the marriage was attested in due form.

As the procession quitted the chapel, Spohr's march, from his oratorio of the "Fall of Babylon," was performed. The taste governing these selections will be evident when attention is pointed to the fact that of the greatest musicians four were represented in their masterpieces.

Luncheon was served privately to the members of the royal family in the Oak Room. The visitors were entertained at a buffet in the great Waterloo Gallery, the favorite apartment for holding state banquets given by the Sovereign.

At 2½ o'clock the royal guests desiring to return to London, were conveyed to town by a special train. At 4½ o'clock their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, left by special train for Southampton, *en route* for Osborne, receiving at their departure fresh proof of the affectionate interest felt in their happiness by her Majesty.

The Presents.

The following list of presents made to her Royal Highness the Princess Helena on her marriage is supplied to us by the *Court Newsman*:—

From her Majesty the Queen.—A cluster necklace of diamonds and opals, a dress brooch of diamonds and opals, a pair of diamond and opal earrings to match, a very large pendant composed of seven large handsome diamonds, with a ruby in the centre, and a large emerald drop; the diamonds, ruby, and emerald taken out of India jewels presented to her Majesty in 1863; a tiara, necklace, brooch, and earrings composed of turquoises set in diamonds; four diamond hair-pins in the form of flowers—these had belonged to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

From his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.—A gold chain bracelet, with a large gold centre bearing the initial letters "C. H.," and a crown in rubies, sapphires, and diamonds; the initials surrounded with diamonds containing the miniature of his Royal Highness Prince Charles, in uniform.

From the Queen Dowager of Denmark.—A large gold oval locket, with a star of diamonds in the centre, containing the hair and miniature of the Queen Dowager.

From the Queen of Prussia.—An elastic gold band bracelet, with a heart locket affixed, composed of lapis lazuli and diamonds.

From the Sisters of Prince Christian.—A locket representing a shamrock leaf, composed of emeralds with a large diamond; each leaf containing at the back the miniature of one of Prince Christian's sisters.

From their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians.—A gold band bracelet with "Souvenir" in turquoises, with a turquoise and diamond locket.

From their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.—A handsome diamond bandeau for the head. A very handsome ruby and diamond ring.

From his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.—A very large diamond star.

From their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Louise and Beatrice and the Princes Arthur and Leopold.—Two very handsome diamond stars.

From her Royal Highness Princess Louise of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland).—A large crystal locket, in the shape of a heart, with the initials "A. L." in diamonds and rubies in the centre.

From his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.—A gold bracelet, ornamented with pearls and emeralds.

From her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.—A gold bracelet composed of amethysts and diamonds, surrounded with pearls.

From her Royal Highness the Duchess of Mecklenburg.—A circular gold locket, with "salve" in diamonds on a blue enamel centre; a gold chain attached with lapis lazuli beads.

From her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Teck.—A crystal heart locket, ornamented with rubies and diamonds; a gold riband set in rubies and diamonds at the top.

From Princess Marguerite of Orleans.—An oxydized silver bracelet, containing the miniature and hair of Princess Marguerite.

From the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres.—A fan, painted in different compartments, and very richly mounted in carved ivory, with the initial "H," which had been given to the late Duchess of Orleans (godmother to Princess Helena) in her Corbeil de Noces.

From Princess Amelie of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.—A fan, with the portrait, surrounded by flowers, of Princess Amelie of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, painted by the Princess.

From the Prince and Princess of Leiningen.—A gold bracelet.

From the Archduchess Clotilde.—An oval gold locket, with pearls and diamonds, containing the miniature and hair of Princess Clotilde.

From the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.—An elastic band bracelet, ornamented with pearls and rubies, the centre composed also of rubies and pearls, with a large ruby in the middle.

From the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh.—A gold band bracelet, the centre composed of a large amethyst surrounded by an open-worked border of blue and white enamel and pearls.

From Earl Granville.—An oval gold locket, with horseshoe of diamonds and sapphires.

From the Bridesmaids (Lady Margaret Scott, Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, Lady Laura Phipps, Lady Albertha Hamilton, Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, Lady Alexandrina Murray, Lady Muriel Campbell, and Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe).—A richly-colored enamel Holbein locket, with pink, green, and straw-colored brilliants, a large black pearl centre, and a large white pearl drop.

From the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household.—A Coromandel wood dressing-case, with silver gilt fittings, richly cut glass dishes and trays, mounted with engraved silver, gilt tops, and the cypher and coronet in raised letters, etc. A richly chased five-light silver candelebra in the Queen Anne style.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

From her Majesty the Queen.—A silver service for the dinner table, comprising a large centre and two side pieces, the design representing tall clumps of bull-rushes rising from clear pools of water, on which are placed figures of swans, with groups of water lilies and other aquatic plants; six chased silver table candlesticks; four small silver table candlesticks; four hand candlesticks.

PRESENTS FROM THE PARENTS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTIAN TO PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND PRINCESS HELENA.

A richly traced silver oak tree centrepiece, surmounted by a large silver gilt dish for fruit, with a chased vase in the centre of the dish to hold flowers; round the base are deer, etc.; two ditto to match; two smaller ditto.

India Markets.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

BOMBAY, July 3, 3:20 P. M.—7lb. shirtings, 7r. 4a. (40s.); mule twist, 17½—cotton dull; dhollerah, 270r.; exchange on London, 2s; freights to Liverpool, 7s. 6d. The latest London date is June 29.

CALCUTTA, June 30.—Markets unchanged; exchange on London, 2s; 4 per cent. securities, 87; 5 per cent., 104; 5½ per cent., 108.

Garibaldi's Wound.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Salo on the 1st inst., says:—Garibaldi is wounded; that is the fatal news which seems to have set the world at a stand-still for us. He left us yesterday at 3 A. M. for the Rocco d'Anfo, where the 1st, 3d, and 4th Regiments, a battalion of sharpshooters, and a battalion of Menotti's Regiment had been marched up. Weary of inaction, *weary to recklessness*, he led on his men himself, and at 6 P. M. yesterday a shot entered his thigh, traversed his flesh for about three inches, and issued on the other side.

The wound is slight, but it will keep him inactive for days, if not weeks. Moreover, the discouragement produced on our side is responded to by an equal rise in the spirits of our enemies. The news reached us at two o'clock this morning. Bertomi despatched Dr. Albanese, the surgeon to the staff, immediately; but the strict orders are that every one else remain at his post. I have just seen Captain Moyon, a Genoese, who was with the General when wounded; he assures me that the hurt is not serious, and that the General treats it with the utmost indifference.

We have, besides, about one hundred *hors de combat*.

At 3 P. M. the General ordered a few companies of the 1st and 3d Regiments to retake the town of Bazolino. Then, finding that to achieve this with the Austrians occupying all the mountain passes, greater losses must be incurred than the position was worth, he was just giving orders to effect a flank movement when the Jager's rifle sighted all too well.

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7 11 12trp FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The Amendment—A Letter from John Bright.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the last steamer by Speaker Colfax, from the Hon. John Bright:—

"I watch with great interest what is passing with you. The amendment to your Constitution, just passed by Congress, seems to me to include what is really needful, and I hope it will soon receive the sanction of the required number of States to make it final and irrevocable."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Senate.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to define the number and regulate the appointments of the officers of the Navy, and the bill goes to the President.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up a resolution directing the payment to soldiers and sailors held as prisoners of war during the late Rebellion, of the commutation price of rations accruing to them while so held. Passed.

Ordered that the Senate meet this morning to consider bills from the Committe on Commerce.

The bill to change the place of holding the Circuit Court in West Virginia from Lewisburg to Parkersburg, was passed.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of repealing the neutrality laws between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Cowan (Pa.) objected, and the resolution goes over.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) said that as a test question he would move to take up the Bankrupt bill, and call the yeas and nays.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) moved to lay Mr. Poland's motion on the table.

The motion of Mr. Sherman was agreed to. Yeas, 17; nays, 14.

The Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up.

House of Representatives.

Under the call of States for resolutions, Mr. Ritter (Ky.) offered a resolution, calling on the Committee on Reconstruction for a statement as to how much of the $10,000 heretofore appropriated for the expenses of that committee has been spent, and how.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) stated that the expenditures were made by the officers of the Senate, and not of the House.

The House refusing to second the previous question, Mr. Wilson (Iowa) rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) introduced a bill to provide for an idcrease of revenue from imported wool. It was read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

It consists of the sections referring to wool, of the revised tariff bill as passed by the House, and postponed in the Senate, except that the ad valorem duty is increased from ten to eleven per cent., on raw wool and woollen manufactured goods; the specific duty is reduced from 55 to 40 cents per pound.

Mr. Delano (Ohio) offered a resolution that the House meet during this week at 11 o'clock in the morning and take a recess daily from half-past 4 until half-past 7 o'clock P. M., and that the first business in order in the evening sessions shall be the bills on the Speaker's table. Adopted.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 23.—The races have been postponed for a day, owing to the rain. They will commence to-morrow.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The *Edinburg* sailed on Saturday for Liverpool with $33,000 in specie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Stocks quiet. Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Illinois Central Scrip, 119; Michigan Southern, 82; New York Central, 104; Reading, 110¼; Erie, 65½; United States Coupons of 1881 109½; do. 1862, 106½; do. 1865, 104½; 10-40s, 98½; Treasury Notes, 103¾@103¾; Gold, 150½; Sterling Exchange, sight, 110¾.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Flour quiet. Wheat active, white $2·85@3. Corn dull, white $1·09@1·10; yellow 92@94c. Oats heavy, new 61@62c. Provisions quiet, bacon and bulk meats steady. Lard heavy. Sugar firm and active. Whisky dull, Western $2·26.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Statement of the condition of the New York banks for the week ending July 23:—

Loans, decrease	$3,168,416
Specie, decrease	1,591,537
Circulation, decrease	225,152
Deposits, increase	5,859,336
Legal Tenders, increase	4,983,015

NOTICE TO DEAD-HEADS.—J. Edgar Thompson, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has issued the following sensible order:—

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—In conformity to the resolutions of the Railway Conventions, held in New York, May 22 and June 28, this Company must decline to issue free passes that can in any way be deemed a violation thereof; nor will local passes be given except for purely charitable purposes, unless the interests of the Company should demand their issue.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 23

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Phil. 6s, mun	97½	18 sh Lehigh Nav..	58
$300 City 6s new....	97	71 sh do.....	58
$400 do.....	97	49 sh Pennsylt....b5	56
$100 do.....	96½	20 sh do.....	56
$1000 do.....	97	164 sh do.....	56
$4000 do.....old	94	160 sh Catawis pf s30	37½
$1000 Pa 1st m 6s....	99	100 sh do.....b30	37½
$4000 do.....	99	70 sh Reading R R.	55
1 sh M & M R....	31		

SECOND BOARD

$700 Phil 6s new...	97	$3000 City 6s, old....	94
$600 do.....	97	$500 do.....	94½
$200 U S 7 30s Aug.	103½	50 sh Mech Bk	31½

TROUBLE IN JACKSON, LOUISIANA.

Alleged Brutal Treatment of a School Teacher—Nine Citizens of Jackson Arrested by the Military.

From the New Orleans Times, July 17.

On the 3d instant, a detachment of the 69th United States Colored Infantry, numbering 41 men, under Captain Read, left this post for Jackson, La., for the purpose, it is presumed, of arresting certain parties and preserving order, etc.

On the morning of the 12th instant, Captain Read, assisted by Lieutenant O. H. Violet and a squad of men, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Shannon, arrested the prisoners, to wit: General Cox, Frank Norsworthy, F. A. Stewart, George A. Shultz (constable), Eldridge Alkerson, James Drane, Eugene Craft, T. J. Harris, and A. Hazzard, citizens of Jackson, La., charged with maltreating a school-teacher most brutally.

Lieutenant Violet, immediately after the arrest, started, accompanied by Captain Read, with a guard of six men, for Baton Rouge. When about one mile and a half from Jackson he was fired on by some persons in ambush, on the left of the road. As soon as the attack commenced Captain Read started for Jackson for reinforcements.

Lieutenant Violet then covered himself and guard with his prisoners, when the firing ceased, and he was allowed to proceed—arriving at Baton Rouge on the night of the 12th.

Lieutenant Violet thinks the firing was intended to draw the fire of his squad, and then to overpower his guard and rescue the prisoners.

There is a detachment of twenty-five men, under Lieutenant Riley, at Lake Providence, La., endeavoring to make other arrests.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Further About the Late Disastrous Paraguayan Defeat—Movements of the Peruvian Iron-clads "Huascar" and "Independencia"—Correspondence Between Minister Kilpatrick and the Chilian State Secretary—Terrible Epidemic in Bolivia, Etc.

NEW YORK, July 23.—By the arrival of the steamship *Arizona*, at this port, we have dates from Panama to the 13th of July, Lima to the 28th of June, and Valparaiso to the 16th of June. The news is not of importance.

La Plata—The Late Disastrous Paraguayan Defeat.

There is no fresh intelligence from the theatre of war. We have now details of the last sanguinary battle of Estera Bellaco, which resulted in a triumph, although at a frightful cost, for the allied army. The Paraguayans showed an indomitable courage, and fought to the last as if the fate of their cause was staked on the issue of this one battle; and so to a certain extent it was. They left 3000 men dead and wounded on the field, four small pieces of artillery, and two banners. Only a few prisoners were taken. The losses of the allies, according to their own estimate, amounted to 1000 in dead and wounded. The fortress, deemed impregnable, of Humaita had not been taken at last accounts, but preparations for an assault were actively proceeded with.

A very severe monetary crisis has overtaken the commerce of Montevideo. Three large commercial houses had already suspended payment, and it was affirmed that several others would be compelled to adopt the same course.

Chili—Arrival of the "Huascar" and "Independencia."

The two Peruvian iron-clads arrived at Valparaiso on the 18th of June, after having effected a junction with the allied fleet under Admiral Blanco. It is announced as probable that the squadron will proceed to Callao, in order to wait there the opportune period to undertake operations against the enemy with a prospect of success. The general belief now is that the Spanish fleet has abandoned the Pacific, a portion of it proceeding to Montevideo and another to the Phillipines. There can be but one opinion that the Spanish commander was induced to "mend his pace" before the work was half finished, under the dread of having to meet the allied squadron reinforced by the iron-clads. The Spaniards have a wholesome fear of these two ships.

General Kilpatrick and Commander Nunez.

The following letter appears in the Santiago papers, and explains itself:—

UNITED STATES LEGATION, SANTIAGO, June 14.—To Senor Alvaro Covarrubias.—SIR:—Up to the present time I have not thought it worth while, for good and valid reasons, to answer or refute any of the numerous assertions which have appeared from time to time in the newspapers of this city, prejudicial to the republic which I have the honor to represent, and highly injurious to the friendship which has so long existed between Chili and the United States. Nevertheless, I am now convinced that to remain silent any longer would be doing my country and myself a great injustice. I cannot allow the people of Chili to think that my Government would have sent to a sister republic a representative who would be capable of doing one single act to injure her welfare or her honor, and much less of displaying the contemptible duplicity when the false report of Mendez Nunez would lead them to infer.

You, better than all others, are aware of the real motives which actuated me to recommend peace, and which, although my action was not official, was open and honorable under all respects. From the official report of the Spanish admiral, one can draw no other conclusion than that I worked for the interest of Spain alone, that I considered the terms of a dishonorable peace as highly reasonable and just, that I frankly approved of his determination to destroy Valparaiso, and that in fact I approved his whole conduct. To say all this is not true, either in the letter or spirit, is the object of this communication. The first proposal submitted to your consideration by Commodore Rodgers and myself was the complete cessation of hostilities and a mutual salute, so that the war might be brought to a termination through a pacific negotiation. I believed it my duty to recommend the proposal, and nothing more; this proposal the Spanish commander declined, as he states in his official report.

Far from recommending to the Government of Chili the adoption of the Spanish Admiral's ultimatum, which in plain terms insisted upon the surrender of the *Covadonga*, with her flag and armaments, in exchange for merchant vessels, Spanish prizes, I stated to him, in a clear and unmistakable manner, that Chili neither could nor would accept it; that there was an immense difference between a vessel of war captured in honorable combat and he press merchant vessels captured by a powerful squadron. And you remember well, no doubt, that when I presented you the conditions of the Spanish Admiral, not then considered under the aspect of an ultimatum, I took particular care in explaining that I simply submitted them to you, as coming from him, for what they were worth, without in any manner recommending their adoption.

The Admiral states, besides "that Commodore Rodgers approved of his resolution to bombard Valparaiso," and that I repeated the same expressions. This is also contrary to the truth. I not only did not approve that unjust act, but I advised him to delay the execution of his harsh orders until he should receive other instructions from his Government before performing a deed that would forever be a dishonor to Spain. I did tell him in parting that we had met and would separate in a friendly manner; that in the discharge of our respective duties, each one should be the judge of his own actions, and that if I found it necessary to enter into a conflict with him, I hoped that such an event would not cancel the respect which one so dear ought to have for another. By my protest against the bombardment of Valparaiso a copy of which accompanies this communication, you will perceive that I did not by one single word approve the course adopted by Spain, and that the representative of that country, in his official report, has presented myself, and my sentiments towards the Government and people among whom I have been sent to reside, in a manner entirely false.

I had an interview with Admiral Mendez Nunez, not officially, but in the character of a private individual, who desired peace between two nations to whom war could bring no good and much evil, and not only to themselves, but to commerce and civilization. I had no dispute with him, and if he thinks that because I saw him frankly and openly, and did not meet him coldly and leave him coldly, I therefore sympathized with the cause of Spain, he is laboring under a great mistake.

I avail myself of this occasion to proffer you the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) J. KILPATRICK.

THE CHILIAN SECRETARY'S REPLY.

SANTIAGO, June 15.—SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday's date, rectifying certain false statements in reference to yourself, contained in the report of the bombardment of Valparaiso, written by Commander Mendez Nunez to the Minister of Spain in the United States, and by him published.

His Excellency the President of the republic has perused your communication with special interest, and feels a pleasure in remarking the noble solicitude with which you propose to maintain intact the relations of friendship and good understanding which this country happily cultivates with the United States.

While returning you the most sincere thanks for your communication, I hasten to reiterate the expression of my sentiments of my very distinguished consideration with which I would subscribe myself,

Your attentive and faithful servant,
(Signed) ALVARO COVARRUBIAS.

To the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of North America.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND A COLORED DELEGATION.

A delegation of colored men, headed by Dr. Randolph, an octoroon of New Orleans, who has long been connected with the education of negroes in Louisiana, had an interview with the President, on Saturday last, to learn of the truth or falsity of the charge that he was inimical to the negro, and opposed to his educational advancement. Their doubts were speedily removed, and the entire delegation came away convinced that President Johnson is a far better friend to their race than those who ride them as political hobby-horses. "On the subject of the education of the black race," said the President, "I am decided. By all means let learning advance among them. I most cordially endorse your efforts to establish schools for them, and will give you all the assistance in my power; for I am the true friend of the black man. No one living desires him to advance in education, refinement, and civilization more than I do; for on that depends his future usefulness to himself, his race and his country."

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T. B. F. Doxey, Esq., No. 622 Chesnut street.
George J. Weaver, Esq., No. 1827 Walnut street.
Joseph Stevens, No. 533 Owen street
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George Lancell, Esq., No 1105 Green street.
Samuel W. Jacobs, Esq., Arch st above Sixth.
Michael Weaver, Esq., No 1506 Green street.
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